

Support Expected For Dollar

Industrial Powers Likely to Back Current Rates

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d and top officials of six other industrial democracies are likely to commit themselves Saturday to maintaining the current value of the dollar for at least a few more months, according to senior U.S. and European officials.

Such an agreement would mean that officials of these countries disagree with many economists who believe the dollar must decline.

So far this year, the seven countries have poured an estimated \$70 billion into the currency markets to support the dollar.

Technically, an agreement means that the countries would try to maintain "reference zones" for the exchange rates of the dollar against the Deutsche mark and the Japanese yen. These zones were established by the group when it met at the Louvre offices of the French Finance Ministry on Feb. 22.

Beyond a currency agreement, officials of the Group of Seven, as the countries are known, are predicting a low-decibel meeting in Washington with little likelihood of important policy changes.

They expect little of the finger-pointing that marked some other meetings. "Nobody's bashing anybody," a senior official in the Reagan administration said.

Officials said they mainly expected the seven nations to refine their positions on such issues as the debt burden of developing countries, coordination of domestic economic policies and economic aid to the poorest countries.

"We are all imperfectly muddling through," said Dietrich von Kysen, a top economic official at the West German Embassy in Washington.

The finance ministers and central bankers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada will be meeting for the first time since the economic summit conference in Venice in June.

The group will convene just before next week's annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

One reason that few noteworthy agreements are expected at the Group of Seven meeting is that its

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Kiosk Senate Confirms FBI Director

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate unanimously confirmed William Sessions Friday for a 10-year term as director of the FBI, making him only the fourth head of the organization.

Mr. Sessions, 57, chief judge of the western district of Texas, was confirmed, 90-0, after three minutes of debate. He replaces William T. Webster, who in turn replaced the late William Casey as head of the CIA.



Stivens Rabuka has taken power in Fiji again. The lieutenant colonel staged his second coup in five months. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS
After Joseph R. Biden Jr.'s withdrawal from the '88 race, Democrats are asking, 'Who's next?' Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
Yugoslavia sought relief on its \$20 billion debt. Page 13.

Down close: UP 3.75
The dollar in New York
DM £ Yen FF
1.821 1.6425 143.55 6.072

To Our Readers

A strike against most newspapers in France prevented publication of Friday's International Herald Tribune. (News article, Page 4.) The weekend section, which normally appears on Friday, is included to-day on Pages 9-11.

3 Allies Back More Arms Pacts, But Bonn Disagrees on Priority

By Robert J. McCarthy
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The United States' main Western European allies called Friday for a series of additional disarmament accords to be enacted after the expected U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate and shorter-range missiles.

But West Germany differed with Britain and France over how soon to seek reductions in arsenals of battlefield-range weapons.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac were among conservative political leaders at a conference in West Berlin who issued a joint statement welcoming "the new climate in East-West relations."

The statement by the International Democrat Union expressed "deep satisfaction" with the U.S.-Soviet agreement in principle last week to sign an agreement banning nuclear missiles with a range of between 300 and 3,500 miles. The union is an umbrella organization grouping conservative parties in 25 countries.

The statement also called for a new U.S.-Soviet agreement to slash long-range missile arsenals by 50 percent, for multilateral accords to ban chemical weapons and reduce conventional forces, and for efforts to reduce battlefield-range missiles.

It was clear, however, that the principal European allies had differing views over priorities for future arms control discussions.

Mrs. Thatcher said at a news

conference that efforts to reduce battlefield-range missiles, or those with ranges of less than 300 miles, should come only after agreements were reached to ban chemical weapons and to reduce conventional forces in Europe.

"Until those two things are dealt with," she said, "I do not think we should go any further on nuclear weapons in Europe."

Mr. Chirac indicated that he agreed with her. He said the top priority should be a long-range missile treaty, and he did not mention battlefield-range weapons when asked about future priorities.

Britain and France say they fear the Russians could use talks on battlefield-range weapons as a forum for proposing the removal of all of them from Europe, which

would leave Western Europe vulnerable to a perceived Soviet advantage in conventional forces.

Mr. Kohl, however, said that West Germany was "particularly threatened" by battlefield-range missiles, because most of them would explode on West German soil in a war due to West Germany's geographical position as NATO's front-line nation.

"We do not want to stop" with the intermediate-range agreement, Mr. Kohl said.

A high-ranking West German official said Bonn opposed what he called Mrs. Thatcher's "rigid order" for when to hold discussions over battlefield-range missiles. Mrs. Thatcher's formulation would

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Soviet Panel Discusses German Confederation

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

A panel of high-level Soviet officials is weighing a possible initiative to promote a confederation between the two German states, according to Otfried Hennig, state secretary in the West German Ministry of Internal Relations.

Such a confederation could lead to the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. forces from East and West Germany.

Mr. Hennig said in a speech Thursday in Frankfurt that there were "indications" that such a concept was being considered as early as January by a panel including Valentin M. Falin, head of the Soviet news agency Novosti, and Georgi A. Arbatov, director of the North American section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Hennig's remarks led to reports in Western publications that the Soviet Union was drafting proposals for German reunification, but his office said Friday that he

had never made such a statement. An official in his office said Mr. Hennig had used the term "confederation," not "reunification."

The official said Mr. Hennig had stressed that "confederation" implied cooperation between sovereign states, which was incompatible with Bonn's goal of reunification through self-determination and free elections.

The official added that the Soviet objective appeared to be to split West Germany from the Western alliance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Falin said on West German television that he could imagine a situation "in a common European house" in which there would be two German states without foreign troops on their territories.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's press spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said Friday that the government had "no hard information" that the Soviet Union was proposing a confederation of the two Germans.



Caspar Weinberger inspecting captured mines Friday aboard a U.S. vessel in the Gulf.

Soviet Cutback Curbs Syrian Military War Effort Is Also Hindered by Economic Reversals

By Jim Hoagland and Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Syria's ability to fight a full-scale war with Israel is being eroded by economic revers-

es at home and an apparent decision by the Soviet Union to cut back on the volume and sophistication of weapons shipped to Syrian military forces, diplomatic sources report.

Once seen by Western analysts as the most privileged recipient of Soviet arms in the Middle East and Moscow's most reliable ally in the region, Syria now appears to occupy a less than pre-eminent position in Soviet relations in the area.

The shift in Soviet policy, according to Western officials, appears to be linked to attempts to broker new Middle East peace initiatives by increasing diplomatic contacts with Israel, pending for reunification of the Palestine Liberation Organization and maintaining good relations with the adversaries in the Gulf war, Iran and Iraq.

"The Soviets are not supplying major new items now," said one diplomat. "The flow of arms is down to a trickle, as a result of a lack of money and of a Soviet strategy of not sending anything beyond replenishments for what is already there — trucks for trucks."

One new weapon system that the Soviet Union is delivering, according to Western officials, is the MiG-29 jet fighter. But the delivery — two squadrons totaling 24 aircraft — is two years late, and Syria got these advanced jets only after India and Iraq.

"I haven't seen any flying or at the airfield," said one Western official. "They may still be in crates." Even so, noted a Western military analyst, "You don't go to war with the MiG-29, you go to war with your air force."

The MiG-29, a sophisticated aircraft designed for fighting from a distance, does not markedly improve Syria's ability to intercept an Israeli air attack, the analyst said.

Western sources said published reports that the Soviets had given Syria SS-23 surface-to-surface missiles capable of hitting deep inside Israel had not been substantiated.

"We haven't seen them, and you can't hide something like that in this country," one analyst said.

A chrome-plated model of the missile sits on the desk of Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, who has declined to say whether Syria has the SS-23 in its missile arsenal.

"It just remains a model," said one Western official. "The SS-23 is a balance changer, and they are not going to get it" under Moscow's policy of providing only defensive weapons to Syria, he predicted.

Syrian officials do not acknowledge that the gap between their military capability and Israel's is steadily widening, as the diplomatic sources maintain.

"There is absolutely no change," said General Tlas, speaking through an interpreter in an interview. New Soviet initiatives in the Middle East, he said, "have not affected the policy of furnishing weapons to Syria."

But, General Tlas added, a lack of resources is hampering Syria from attaining its goal of reaching military balance, or what he called "strategic parity," with Israel.

"The Soviet Union knows the arsenal of Israel and that we are far behind Israel," he said. "We are

See SYRIA, Page 2

U.S. Will Destroy Iran Ship

Weinberger Gives Tehran Warning On Visit to Gulf

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — The Iranian ship captured Monday by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf was to be blown up early Saturday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Friday.

"We are going to destroy that ship," Mr. Weinberger said aboard the LaSalle, the flagship of the U.S. Middle East Task Force, where he flew by helicopter after arriving in the Gulf region for a five-day trip.

The officers and crewmen assembled for his visit broke into wild applause.

Mr. Weinberger was shown nine ruins taken from the ship, the Iran Ajr.

"We are not going to let that ship go back and do it again," he said.

UN diplomats say Iran is co-operating on putting into effect a Gulf cease-fire. Page 2.

later aboard the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal.

He added that any other vessels found laying mines would also be destroyed.

The Iran Ajr was being towed toward deeper waters by the frigate Jarrett to be scuttled. Navy officers said it was filled with explosives that were ready to be detonated.

Asked by a sailor aboard the Guadalcanal, "Are the Iranians aware what we're going to do to this ship?" Mr. Weinberger replied: "They'll see it when it goes up — or I should say down."

The craft was captured in a raid by Special Operations forces sent to the Gulf as part of the effort to protect oil shipping at the request of Kuwait, which has supported Iraq in its seven-year war against Iran.

The raid included two sweeps by Army OH-6A Stealth helicopters, from the top-secret Task Force 160, based in Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and a boarding party of Navy SEAL commandos sent onto the stricken craft, according to reports from a number of sources.

The bodies of three Iranian sailors were recovered, and 26 seamen were picked up from the water. Two crewmen are believed to be missing.

The Iranian survivors and the bodies were to be turned over to Iranian officials in the Sultanate of Oman on Saturday.

The American amphibious craft Raleigh, believed to be carrying the Iranians, was seen off Dubai at midday on Friday, escorted by other warships and moving swiftly south.

Mr. Weinberger said that nine mines had been found in the Gulf, one of which was blown up Friday.

Television footage provided by the navy showed two frogmen approaching a mine in an inflatable rubber dinghy, swimming up to it and attaching plastic explosives. The blast sent a column of water at least 100 feet in the air.

In Tehran, President Ali Khamenei said at a Friday prayer gathering, the theocracy's main political forum, that "we will respond to America's wicked acts in the Persian Gulf."

He said at the rally that the United States had sent a message through the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, asking that the Iranians consider the matter closed.

"If you don't have the guts for fighting and war, then why do you foment tension?" he asked during the sermon, broadcast on Tehran radio, adding:

"Our nation takes delivery of bodies of its young martyrs, and martyrdom is an honor for us. But what will you have to say tomorrow when you hand over corpses of young Americans to their families?"

In the Gulf war itself, Iraq said its planes had hit another "large maritime target," the usual term for

See GULF, Page 5

Key Differences of Interpretation Overshadow Latin Accord

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Although efforts to end the fighting in Nicaragua prisoners they had been holding and said the rest would be freed soon. In the following days, the Sandinistas announced they would allow banned news outlets to reopen and end press censorship in Nicaragua.

The two steps were not directly related, but both were significant in the history of the Nicaraguan conflict. They underlined the fact that more progress has been made in the current peace process than in any previous effort.

Nonetheless, in recent days it has become clear that there are important differences of opinion over what the peace accord means.

A key issue is amnesty, which the accord requires. Nicaraguan opposition leaders are pressing the government to free thousands of prisoners held for security offenses. But in recent speeches, senior officials

have made it clear the government does not intend to free many prisoners. They say amnesty means only welcoming contras who lay down their arms. The Sandinistas do not make any distinction between captured contras and members of the National Guard under the former Somoza regime who were imprisoned after the revolution.

Speaking to a group of bankers in Miami last week, Nicaragua's leading business spokesman, Enrique Bolanos Geyer, said that for the Sandinistas to comply with the accord they would have to make profound ideological concessions.

"We doubt that the Sandinistas will comply with all they have promised," he said. "It would be like a tiger willingly allowing himself to be defanged and de-clawed and left only with his stripes."

A few days later, Interior Minister Tomas Borge

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At 78, Essayist Parkinson Still Lays Down the Laws

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

ONCHAN, Isle of Man — It has been 30 years since Parkinson's Law entered the language next to Halley's Comet. Now Cyril Northcote Parkinson, the lawmaker, is slower of step as he tries to retire from all work, which, he memorably postulated, "expands so as to fill the time available for its completion."

Work, time, completion. Decades after his law first analyzed the self-inflating ways of the modern worker, its simple ingredients seem especially relevant amid the tumultuous tangle of the down time that Mr. Parkinson finally faces on this oasis of stone houses and grazing sheep in the Irish Sea.

At 78, he is off whisky and on prescription pills, mulling about in search of a ruined castle to restore, reassuring his wife when she goes through a stop sign, unable to keep the satirist's authority from his pronouncements.

"A stop sign does not mean, 'Stop in any event,' darling."

it's quite all right," he said. "This is too good a day to miss," he added, as if working at the allegedly simple joys of retirement.

Mr. Parkinson always has another law to offer. The latest may be his eighth or tenth; who's counting? It is: "The chief product of a highly automated society is a widespread and deepening sense of boredom."

This is not yet in book form. Mr. Parkinson says the time is past for him to try to duplicate the million-plus best seller that he made of the original "Parkinson's Law."

That timely work turned an obscure naval historian and observant wartime bureaucrat into a British "authority," the sort of woolly role that, like "consultant," amuses him no end. But he has been carefully drawing out Parkinson's new law in the occasional lecture invitation that he accepts.

He is building the law, as usual, merely from his observations as a literate Englishman and practicing essayist, a genre rendered classic for him by G.K. Chesterton.

"I met Chesterton when I was a young man and he was old, and it was from him that I derived the whole idea of conveying serious thoughts in the form of a joke," said Mr. Parkinson, a portly, pink-faced man. "The humor made the whole thing more digestible and gave it great publicity."

In its time, Parkinson's Law was hailed as an inspired musing on the obvious, articulated clearly at just that instant when the postwar generation was adapting to altered life and wondering who it was. He has written more than 50 other volumes of fiction, history and essays.

Now, as he moves into the terra incognita of leisure, he cannot help celebrating work in bits of conversation that might just as well be laws. He casually announces, for instance, that "the most efficient work unit in Britain is the royal family."

Mr. Parkinson was a visiting professor at Harvard University and the University of California after his first law was minted. Ronald Reagan, then California's governor

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Most of Europe Returns To Standard Time Sunday

International Herald Tribune

Clocks over most of Europe are to be put back one hour Sunday in the annual switch from summer to standard time.

In Lebanon, clocks were put back one hour Friday.

At 1 A.M. GMT on Sunday clocks will effectively stand still for an hour to allow for the change.

The change means that trains, for example, also have to stop for one hour to prevent them from arriving an hour ahead of schedule.

The United States, Canada, Britain and Ireland will not revert to winter time until Oct. 25.

Both Britain and Ireland have resisted pressure to change time on the same day as their partners in the European Community.

Britain and Ireland say that the other European countries change too early.

In Australia and New Zealand, clocks will move forward one hour on Oct. 25 as the Southern Hemisphere changes to summer time.

AMERICAN TOPICS



PRESIDENTIAL SHOT ON GOAL — In the Rose Garden at the White House, President Ronald Reagan prepared to shoot against Pete Peters, goalie for the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League. The president was greeting the U.S. Olympic hockey team, which was in Washington for a game against the Capitals.

States Act to Stem Tide of Takeovers

Twenty-six of the 50 states have enacted laws that severely limit corporate takeovers, and some observers say the trend already is slowing the past decade's takeover wave, the Los Angeles Times reports. Such measures are pushed by local companies and legislators seeking to protect local jobs and businesses.

The laws have been criticized as hurting not only stockholders, who could profit from takeover offers, but also companies that want to acquire or be acquired, or that simply want to maintain maximum investor interest in their stock. The restrictions, opponents say, may serve to protect incompetent managers, and do not guarantee that local companies will not lay off employees or sell assets anyway.

The U.S. Congress has tinkered only with federal takeover rules, out of concern that a thorough overhaul might upset the balance of power between corporate managers and those who want to get rid of them. The states, the Los Angeles Times says, are rushing in where Congress has feared to tread.

Thus, Arizona has shielded Greyhound Corp., Washington state has done as much for Boeing and Massachusetts has protected Gillette Co.

Short Takes

Mamma Leone's, a New York landmark since 1906, is closing for as long as a year. The restaurant claims to be the biggest in town, with 11 dining rooms and 1,250 seats. Restaurant Associates Industries, which bought Mamma Leone's in 1959, has sold its site on West 48th Street in the theater district to a condominium developer. The owners say they are looking for a new location in the same neighborhood.

By 1989 public school teachers will be able to make up to \$70,000 a year in Rochester, New York, the highest rate in the country. The starting rate will be \$29,000 a year, compared to \$25,000 in New York City, where the cost of living is 10 percent higher. The median rate will be \$46,000. Rochester, with two-thirds black and Hispanic pupils, needs the best teachers it can find. The high school dropout rate is 30 percent. The high salary scale was made possible by an alliance between the school superintendent and the teachers' union chief, and by generous state and county aid.

Minneapolis has been invaded by Canada geese. Thousands of them are thronging, and fouling, its parks, beaches and backyards. The city has captured and shipped away about 1,000 to areas short of geese, like Oklahoma.

ma, and has opened a 10-day goose-hunting season. Minneapolis, its Chamber of Commerce says, "is a town where the major urban problem is Dutch elm disease and the No. 1 crime is overtime parking." "O.K., so we don't have many serious urban problems," said Ross Levine, a motorcycle policeman. "You focus on what you've got."

Girls picketed in the hallways at Muesel Elementary School in South Bend, Indiana, against a boys-only re-enactment of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Their fifth-grade teacher, Nancy Miller, said the girls deliberately were excluded for antisemitism and to point out the long struggle for women's rights. She asked, "What better way to have kids understand how things have changed?"

President Ronald Reagan, denouncing the Democrats for advocating "pit bull" economics that "may look harmless, but let it loose and it'll tear America's future apart," ended his speech with a story about a man who knocked on his neighbor's door and asked, "Do you own a black pit bull?"

The neighbor said he did, and the man said, "My Pekingese killed it." "Your Pekingese killed it?" the neighbor replied incredulously. "How?" "It got stuck in his throat."

—ARTHUR HIGGEE

U.S. Company to Recruit Chinese for Farm Work

By Fox Butterfield

NEW YORK — A company run by Chinese-Americans here has contracted to bring a large number of Chinese peasants to the United States as temporary farm workers under a program established by the 1986 immigration law.

K.K. Soo, the president of the Chinese Agricultural Manpower Center, the New York concern, said he had a contract with the Chinese government to recruit the peasants and already had received inquiries from U.S. growers, from Oregon and California to New Jersey and New York.

"We think China has the best farmers in the world," Mr. Soo said, "and this can be beneficial both to China, which needs the foreign exchange, and to American farmers who are short of workers."

Mr. Soo's plan recalls the mid-19th century, when thousands of poor Chinese peasants, known as coolies, were brought to the United States to help build railroads across the West and to work in the California gold fields, giving rise to widespread discrimination against them by white Americans.

But the manager of the new project, Cheong Fung, said: "There is a very significant difference between now and then. At the time, those Chinese were mostly illegal immigrants and were poorly paid. This is a legal program where the workers' wages, food and living conditions will be supervised by the U.S. government."

"We are not exploiting them," said Mr. Fung, who was born in Hong Kong and

to harvest crops like apples, grapes and berries in the United States.

The program provides that U.S. farmers who obtain a certificate after proving that there are no U.S. workers available in their area to harvest perishable crops can get visas for the laborers they need.

The first Chinese workers are expected to arrive next spring, Mr. Fung said.

Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immi-

gration and Naturalization Service in Washington, said 24,544 foreign farm laborers had been admitted to the United States on temporary visas last year under an earlier, more restrictive version of the program.

He said he had not heard of Mr. Soo's recruiting plan.

"This is a new idea," he said. "I'm not sure it's viable since there is a debate over whether there is really a shortage of farm workers

between the growers and the United Farm Workers."

But Mr. Austin added that the effort to bring in Chinese workers was completely legal. Under the law, the only requirement is that a farmer determine that there are no American workers available. The farmer must advertise for workers in local newspapers or on radio stations, and then must obtain a certificate from the regional office of the Labor Department attesting to the farmer's need.

A Chinese worker could stay in the United States up to 10 months under the H-2A program, he said.

The Chinese workers will be recruited by the China State Farms Agribusiness Corp., a government agency, Mr. Fung said. China already has more than 50,000 workers in 70 different countries, ranging from construction workers and farmers to cooks and doctors, he said.

This program to export workers, begun after the accession to power of Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s, helps provide hard-currency earnings to pay for Beijing's economic modernization plans.

'We think China has the best farmers in the world.'

—K.K. Soo, head of U.S. company

Congress Gives Nudge To a Balanced Budget

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has put some teeth back into the budget-balancing law, but the way it has done so suggests that tackling the deficit effectively is simply too difficult a task in the twilight of the Ronald Reagan presidency and on the eve of an election year.

The new mechanism for making automatic cuts in federal spending, a procedure that the House and the Senate approved this week, does as much to ease the pain of reducing the deficit as it does to stem the tide of government red ink.

"It is not a happenstance that we have crafted something which permits us to be on record in favor of balancing the budget," said Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, a member of the budget committee, "and yet puts off the heavy lifting beyond the next 18 months so that all the senators who are running for election can get themselves elected or re-elected, and so that the next president can, before the hard work really starts."

The automatic cuts would take effect in the absence of a separate deficit-cutting agreement between President Reagan and Congress.

The president, opposing both tax increases pushed by Democratic leaders in Congress as part of such an agreement and the military cutbacks that would result from automatic reductions, has not decided whether to sign or veto the measure, the White House said Thursday.

The administration, according to officials, is sharply divided over whether the president should sign or veto the legislation. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger wants a veto because of the potential of the automatic cuts in the military budget.

But other officials, including the White House chief of staff, Howard

H. Baker Jr., are arguing that a veto would be damaging politically.

The legislation Congress has passed eases the deficit ceilings established by the budget-balancing law, passed in 1985, and delays for two years, until 1993, the ultimate goal of achieving a balanced budget. At the same time, it repairs the constitutional flaw that led the Supreme Court last year to strike down provisions that required automatic cuts in federal spending if the deficit goals were unmet.

The new legislation would shift the authority for evaluating whether that goal is met to the president's Office of Management and Budget, thereby getting around the court's objection and clearing the way for across-the-board spending cuts to take effect if Congress and the president cannot agree on a budget within striking range of the deficit target.

The enforcement mechanism that this bill replaces was the heart of the budget-balancing law when it was passed. It meant that the deficit would be reduced, one way or another — if not through the normal budgeting process, then through indiscriminate spending cuts.

But the new bill significantly scales back Congress' commitment for deficit reduction in the 1988 fiscal year, which begins on Oct. 1, and 1989 because of the president's opposition to tax increases. The 1988 commitment — to \$37 billion in savings, including \$19.3 billion in tax increases — was slashed to \$23 billion.

Mary Astor, Film Actress, Is Dead at 81

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Mary Astor, 81, the temptress of "The Maltese Falcon" and star of dozens of other films, died Friday at the Motion Picture Country Hospital of natural causes.

Miss Astor made her screen debut in the silent era, at 14, and was almost a casualty of the transition to talkies. She also nearly fell victim to drink and drugs.

Her films included "Dodsworth" with Walter Huston; "Prisoner of Zenda" with Ronald Coleman; and "The Great Lie" with Bette Davis, which brought her an Oscar for best supporting actress in 1941.

But she was best known as the scheming adventuress who killed Sam Spade's partner in "The Maltese Falcon." The 1941 John Huston film, with Humphrey Bogart, Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre, became a classic.

Miss Astor was born Lucile Langham in Quincy, Illinois, an only child. Her father, a German immigrant who worked as a poultry farmer, window decorator and teacher, was quick to realize the potential of his beautiful daughter. He moved the family to Chicago, where she took drama lessons, and then to New York and Hollywood. She got a contract and a new name in 1920.

Kenneth Hawks, the director, whom she married in 1928, was killed in an plane crash in 1931. Her parents sued her for nonsupport.

In 1935, her second husband, Dr. Franklin Thorpe, a gynecologist, divorced her and was granted custody of their daughter, Marylyn. Miss Astor sued the following year to gain custody, and scandal broke out.

Dr. Thorpe released excerpts from a diary that recorded in explicit detail Miss Astor's affairs with other men. She maintained those pages were forged by someone who hoped the studios would block her.

She also appeared on stage in California in New York and had a weekly radio show recruiting women for the U.S. Navy's Waves during the war.

At the same time, she was drinking more and more.

She credited her recovery from alcoholism to a priest who encour-



Mary Astor

aged her to record her experiences as part of her therapy. They formed the basis of her autobiography in 1959.

Emily Williams, 81, Welsh Actor-Playwright

LONDON (AP) — Emily Williams, 81, the Welsh actor-playwright who wrote the 1938 hit play "The Corn Is Green" died Friday of cancer.

The son of a factory worker, Mr. Williams spoke only Welsh until he went to school, and was always proud of his Welsh roots, which brought him into contact with such eminent contemporaries as Richard Burton and Dylan Thomas, whose poetry he used in one-man shows.

In 1938, he appeared as Morgan Evans, a young Welsh coal miner, opposite Sybil Thormike in "The Corn Is Green," a success that won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for best foreign play of the year.

Merlin Minshall, Spy For U.K. in World War II

LONDON (AP) — Merlin Minshall, 81, a World War II special agent who operated behind German lines in a series of daring exploits, died Sept. 3, his family said.

He attended Oxford University and then enrolled at an architectural school. He joined the Naval Volunteer Reserve and became involved in naval intelligence. He clashed with the director of naval intelligence but won the support of the director's personal assistant, Ian Fleming.

Mr. Fleming went on to write best-selling novels that featured the suave, ruthless special agent, James Bond. Mr. Minshall is widely thought to have been one of the characters on whom Mr. Fleming based Bond.

Senate Arms Votes Back Reagan Military Plans

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has rejected a proposed moratorium on underground nuclear tests and curbs on new chemical weapons in a pair of victories for the Reagan administration on military policy for next year.

The votes came as the Senate met Thursday night to work on amendments holding up approval of a \$303 billion military authorization bill for the 1988 fiscal year.

By a 62-35 margin, the Senate rejected a proposal to stop testing for two years of all but the smallest nuclear weapons as long as the Soviet Union suspended testing and agreed to on-site monitoring and other verification requirements.

It then voted 52-44 against an amendment to block assembly of a new generation of nerve-gas and chemical weapons for a year, and 49-48 against a proposal to end production of a new chemical bomb, known as Bigeye.

Rejection of these arms curbs contrasted with Senate approval on Sept. 17 of restrictions on testing and development of the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative.

Quintuplets Born in Canada

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Quintuplets born here Tuesday, the first in Canada in 50 years, and their mother, Lauren Forgie, are doing as well as can be expected, according to their father, Kim Forgie.

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Among U.S. Democrats, Talk Is 'Who's Next?'

Disclosures and Biden's Withdrawal Help Blur Outlook for '88 Campaign

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the withdrawal of Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. from the presidential race, the talk among Democrats is not "Who's up?" or "Who's down?" but "Who's next?"

NEWS ANALYSIS

There is an eerie sense that the 1988 campaign will be decided less by free elections and more by the politics of disclosure, enhanced by a high level of early-season backbiting among candidates. It also is spurred by the considerable mystery over which candidate really are up or down.

There is a conventional wisdom among political analysts, though it has little to do with what voters think about the campaign.

That wisdom gives Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri the advantage over everyone else. This

analysis is based on Mr. Gephardt's narrow lead over Mr. Dukakis in polls in Iowa, and Mr. Dukakis's lead in New Hampshire, where New England chauvinism may be partly responsible.

This wisdom also takes the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's candidacy very seriously. He still holds the lead in national polls and is regarded as having such a strong base among blacks and some liberal whites that he is the one candidate certain to survive the process.

But despite the canny rivals' hard-to-speak respectability of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gephardt have done everything they can to foster the image of a two-person race.

Both men now are trying to translate their strength in the conventional wisdom into actual support among voters. Neither, for example, is thought to have much expertise in foreign policy. So both were to give speeches on foreign policy Friday in Washington.

Mr. Dukakis has long harped on the Massachusetts "economic miracle," but his campaign realizes it is time for a new message. So he has been talking a lot in recent days about the need for a "partnership" between the government and the governed, a set of "obligations and responsibilities" that runs both ways.

But this may not distinguish Mr. Dukakis from Mr. Gephardt or any of his other rivals. In fact, all the Democrats have been searching for language to call America away from the individualism of the Reagan years to a new sense of community.

Atom Agency Demands Israel Accept Safeguards

The Associated Press

VIENNA — A resolution demanding that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under the safeguards inspection system of the International Atomic Energy Agency Friday was adopted at the agency's annual conference here.

The motion was carried with 48 countries voting in favor, 29 countries, including most Western and neutral countries, voting against, and 12 abstentions.

Mr. Dukakis is a true front-runner in the one realm that can be measured: money.

His campaign has raised more than \$7 million, as against \$3 million for Mr. Gephardt. Only Mr. Biden was competing with Mr. Dukakis in fund raising, and he withdrew from the race Wednesday.

William Carrick, Mr. Gephardt's campaign manager, speaks like a good Democrat, opposed to concentrations of wealth, at least in the hands of other candidates. He said he hoped Mr. Dukakis would not capture too much of the Biden financial machinery.

Few key Biden supporters, embittered by suspicions about rivals doing them in, are expected to join another campaign soon. But some of his financial backers, taking a less personal view of politics, may respond to courting.

The trouble with the analysis that puts Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Dukakis on top is that it has almost nothing to do with what the broadest Democratic electorate thinks. At the moment, that electorate has not thought very much at all. In five New York Times-CBS News polls this year of 2,176 voters who usually vote in Democratic primaries or caucuses, only 17 percent said they have made up their minds as to whom they were for.

A quarter of this group backed Gary Hart, who left the race in May, or Mr. Biden.

Moreover, every Democratic competitor can make a plausible claim to a built-in constituency.

Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, for example, has been doing well in the polls in Iowa and is the one Democrat who repeatedly proclaims himself to be in the tradition of "Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy."

Mr. Simon's poll taker, says he is amazed that the other competitors are allowing Mr. Simon to stand alone as the old-fashioned Democrat in the field. He said he hopes the other candidates will split up the newfangled Democratic vote, leaving Mr. Simon alone on his venerable turf.

The campaign of Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee is engaged in an almost desperate effort to discount the meaning of the Iowa and New Hampshire results. He wants to portray a campaign that does not really start until March 8, when the South begins voting.

His strategy is based on telling southerners, in effect: do not let Yankees in Iowa and New Hampshire determine how you will vote. Ignore Iowa, ignore New Hampshire and the South will rise again.

Representative Patricia Schroeder's friends, who want her to run for president, were dismayed that the Colorado Democrat is to make her decision just as Mr. Biden's candidacy is dismembered. They worry that the lesson is that no sane person would want to run for president.

Bruce Babbitt, the former governor of Arizona, may have inadvertently profited from Mr. Biden's troubles, since they distracted attention from his money problems and the bad reviews he got after the Democrats' nationally televised debate in Houston in July.

"Suddenly, the sharks' attention was diverted to Biden," said a Babbitt supporter in Iowa, referring to the press and the political establishment, "and so they're leaving us alone for a while."

At the beginning of the year, Paul Maslin, a Democratic poll taker, predicted that the Democratic contest would be shaped "by events that none of us can even dream of happening now."

The quick demises of Mr. Hart and Mr. Biden have proved Mr. Maslin to be a prophet, though his prophecy boils down to this: Nobody knows what will happen next.

Asian Floods and Droughts Threaten Rice Shortage

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Droughts and floods across southern Asia have caused extensive damage to major rice-producing regions, prompting some experts to predict that several of the most populous nations will soon face severe food shortages.

The severe weather has brought hunger and hardship to millions of villagers in Bangladesh, India, Vietnam and Indonesia.

In Bangladesh, the government estimates that more than 1,000 people have died and as many as 25 million others have seen their mud-walled homes swept away in the worst floods in 40 years.

Officials said that the flooding had destroyed nearly three million metric tons of rice. Up to 26 inches (70 centimeters) of rain was dumped on the country in July and August.

Thousands of people made homeless by the floods staged demonstrations Friday, demanding food, shelter and jobs, officials said.

In the northern town of Rangpur, protesters held a member of parliament and several aid officials hostage for several hours on Thursday.

Hundreds of people chanting "Give us food" and "Let us live again" staged protests in the Pargana and Mithapukur districts, also in the north, against delays in handing out relief goods, officials said.

In Indonesia, the problem is a drought. Reporters from the country's national news agency, Antara, flying last

week over some of the largest tracts of tropical forest in the world, counted 37 fires.

They said that huge columns of smoke from the fires, burning in Kalimantan, the Indonesian portion of Borneo, had shrouded much of the island since the beginning of September.

Indonesian authorities have started shipping cheap rice to parts of the country affected by drought.

In Vietnam, a vice chairman of the Council of Minis-

ters, Vo Van Kiet, told the National Assembly in a report in June that there was likely to be a shortage of 1.1 million tons of rice this year, caused mainly by bad weather in the northern part of the country.

The shortage triggered a sharp increase in prices of grain, he added.

In August, Vietnam's smaller neighbors in Indochina, Cambodia and Laos, appealed for international food aid. They said it was needed to offset heavy losses in rice production due to drought and crop disease.

India and Indonesia, however, have expressed confidence in their ability to manage without foreign relief aid.

Economists in India predict that the output of grains will fall by up to 20 million tons this year, from a level of 150 million tons in 1986.

They said that most of this loss would be in rice and that at least 10 million tons of grain imports would be needed.

To help pay for emergency relief, the governments of India and Bangladesh announced last weekend that they would impose tax surcharges on wealthy individuals and companies and would levy higher duties on a wide range of imports and luxury goods.

In Jakarta the junior minister for food production, Wardoyo, said in June that droughts would not prevent Indonesia from achieving its target of 27.5 million tons of rice in 1987 to maintain self-sufficiency.

Some analysts, nonetheless, believe that this prediction is too optimistic and that Indonesia will need to import at least 500,000 tons of rice this year.

Agricultural specialists in southern Asia worry that if adverse weather or disease strike at next year's rice crop, gains scored in food grain production in most of the region may be wiped out.

"In rice, the relationship between abundance and shortage is fragile," said M.S. Swaminathan, director-general of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

Officials at the Asian Development Bank in Manila said that the 2.6 percent increase in 1986 in the overall production of grains in developing countries in Asia exceeded the average population growth rate of 1.7 percent.

But the bank officials pointed out that the output of rice, the dominant food grain, increased by only 1.6 percent.

Hundreds of people chanted 'Give us food' and 'Let us live again' during protests in Bangladesh.

GULF: Weinberger Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

an unarmed merchant ship, Iran said it had continued to bombard the southern Iraqi city of Basra.

Mr. Weinberger's tour was shrouded in a secrecy dictated not only by security but also by the sensitivities of the Arab Gulf states.

He said a number of times in his remarks to the sailors that these states supported the American effort but did not like to be publicly identified with it.

The defense secretary's tour took him aboard the frigate Hawad, as well as the LaSalle and the Guadalupe.

He climbed up and down ladders, crawled through hatches, inspected a gleaming galley that appeared the result of a special work party and answered the questions of sailors.

"I heard a rumor we were going to get some medals," one sailor said on the LaSalle.

Mr. Weinberger, appearing somewhat flustered, said that that was a good idea and directed an aide to note that a campaign medal should be authorized for Gulf service.

Moments later, a sailor shouldered his way forward and, glaring at the defense secretary, demanded:

"Why is our hazard pay taxed?" "That's not my department," Mr. Weinberger stammered. "That's the Treasury. I don't think it should be."

The mines shown to Mr. Weinberger on the LaSalle were wrapped in bright orange life jackets as a precaution.

The mines' design dates from Soviet Russia, and similar devices have been made by North Korea, but it was not clear where these mines had come from. The large white serial numbers across them were in Western style.

TRUCE: Key Differences

(Continued from Page 1)

to press for the surrender and dismantling of those in rebellion, but as forgetting past offenses and hatreds," the bishops said.

■ **Contra Truce Expected**

A top contra leader says he will propose a cease-fire with Managua early next month as part of his group's compliance with the peace plan. The Associated Press reported in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Adolfo Calero, head of the rebel coalition known as the Nicaraguan Resistance, based in Honduras, refused Thursday to give details. But he said his group would "decree a cease-fire beginning Oct. 4."

Cardinal Obando y Bravo "negotiated the opening of a bilateral dialogue with the Managua regime."

■ **Indians Seek Cease-Fire**

Leaders of the Miskito Indians, who have been fighting a guerrilla war against the Nicaraguan government, said Thursday that they wanted to negotiate a cease-fire as a step toward ending the fighting. The New York Times reported in Washington.

The Reagan administration has long tried to use the Miskitos as a means of weakening the Nicaraguan government, although the effort never fully succeeded.

On Thursday, Brooklyn Rivera, a Miskito leader, said his group hoped to negotiate a cease-fire with the Sandinistas within the next few weeks. He said Managua had indicated through intermediaries its willingness to talk about ending the hostilities.

UN Envoy Named by Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has announced that he will nominate Herbert Stuart Okun to be a U.S. representative to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly.

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TIME: At 78, Parkinson Still Lays Down the Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

nor, once asked him to lecture on why the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge's original repainting crew of 14 members grew to 72 after a labor-saving paint sprayer was introduced.

For his latest law, Parkinson has been studying a new work generation busy with gyphs and dreams at their computers, a tool he decries to pick up.

"A computer stamps you socially," he said, musing aloud, previously pondering the minutely inflated prices of the Isle of Man's ruins.

He lives on the island because of its Gulf Stream moderation of climate and more tepid rates of taxation than nearby England, which

he left years ago. For similar reasons, he lived on the island of Guernsey for more than a decade, handsomely restoring a ruin and raising a family under its roof.

He also produced new laws: Action expands to fill the void created by human failure. The income of governments is linked with the incidence of wars. Taxation necessitates expenditure.

In recent studies he measured an average workweek of 56 hours, but found most island residents happier for having typically to do three jobs — farming, carpentry and some tourism labors. He therefore prescribes, as the key to avoiding the boredom of automation, mixing two days of challenging manual labor with computer work.

The Economist magazine, which helped him toward fame 30 years ago by printing a brisk unsigned essay on bureaucracy that Mr. Parkinson cleverly titled Parkinson's Law, recently paid him the honor of remembering him and disagreeing with his latest effort.

"His new law does not have the same ring of universal truth as the first," the magazine ruled. "The chief product of automation is liberation."

Perhaps, Let Mr. Parkinson work on that some more from retirement. "My experience tells me the only thing people really enjoy over a long period of time is some kind of work," he said.

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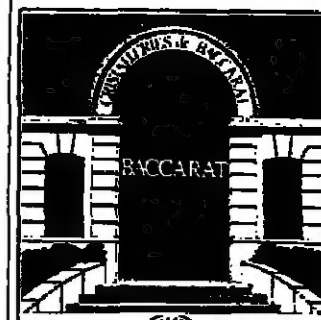
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To Ban Nuclear Testing

Suddenly, among the welcome rumblings about arms control, comes the announcement that negotiations on nuclear testing will resume in December. The Soviet and American sides have agreed to proceed stage by stage toward a test ban.

The gradual approach has merit. The few remaining worries about verifiability and checking stockpile reliability can be put to rest. Both sides can prepare to deal with technical problems without testing. And negotiations properly can move in step with other arms control efforts.

But the United States, long torn over the value of a ban, will have to get serious about the goal. Otherwise, the effort required to take each step toward a test ban may become an excuse for not getting there.

President Reagan suspended the test ban talks six years ago. He justified this with two arguments: (1) The Russians could cheat on a ban and get away with it, and (2) America would lose confidence that the weapons in the stockpile would work. Since then, expert opinion has shifted substantially to the view that both problems are manageable.

New work by American scientists in the Soviet Union shows that even small tests can be monitored accurately, leaving little worry that the Russians can mask nuclear explosions as earthquakes. Most scientists now think confidence in stockpile reliability can be maintained without explosions; testing parts and simulation will do. Remaining concerns on these questions will be hashed out in the beginning stages of the new talks.

Still, administration officials dwell on a

third concern — the fear that a test ban would freeze technological progress, forestalling advances in weapons safety and fortifying America's technological superiority.

It is true that there are costs and risks in restraining technology. Yet there is every reason to believe that safety improvements can be made, and reliability of command systems checked, without explosions. That leaves this core concern: Is the United States better advised to keep on testing, to stay ahead of Soviet technology in new weapons?

The wise answer is no. It is true that a test ban would make it harder to design new missiles. But what would be lost? Would the new weapons be more accurate, less radioactive? Perhaps, but would that make them better weapons, or simply more usable? If more usable, then what is better is that neither side has them.

And what does a technological edge in strategic weapons mean today? It cannot make up for weaknesses in conventional arms, and in the end the surest lesson of nuclear arms competition is that each perceived U.S. advantage, no matter how costly, no matter how technically brilliant, is fleeting. Moscow catches up. The cycle goes on.

A test ban alone would do little to reduce the risk of nuclear war or nuclear proliferation. But it would signal an understanding by both sides that the arms race only aggravates the Soviet-American competition. The challenge is to manage that competition. A test ban treaty, based on new scientific understanding, would help.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Don't Invoke the War Law

The successful U.S. military action against an Iranian ship caught laying mines in the Gulf is forcing fresh consideration of whether the War Powers Act should be invoked. That is the Vietnam-era law enacted by Congress to legislate itself into a role in committing U.S. combat forces and to prevent presidents from entering any more undeclared wars. No president has accepted its application anywhere, and President Ronald Reagan, claiming infringement upon presidential prerogative and policy discretion, has stoutly resisted its application to the situation in the Gulf. But now that the U.S. military has struck Iranian forces and Tehran is threatening retaliation — events seem to meet the law's trigger of "imminent" hostilities — there are fresh demands in Congress to compel invocation of the act.

These demands, however, are not the half of it. Only last week the Democratic-controlled Senate voted 50-41 against invoking the law. Legislators have varying views, not necessarily corresponding to party, of whether the prospect in the Gulf is adding up to the sort of war that the act anticipat-

ed. There is fear that invoking the law, even in circumstances suggesting that Congress would approve of presidential policy, would send misleading signals of confusion and inconstancy. Congress is demonstrably reluctant to grasp the responsibility of shared decision-making that the War Powers Act thrusts upon it and to accept the political risk of either halting or endorsing Mr. Reagan's policy.

The purpose of the act was to ensure consensus, and the broad consultation, close inspection and considered pace that produce it, in crucial decisions of war and peace. The fact, however, is that application of the act has, however, as much dispute as consensus, in a context where there exists a considerable and informed consensus around the president's policy. Some substitute formulas of consultation are brewing. There is no magic in them, but there is no gratuitous division in them either. That would leave for another day consideration of what to do about a law that now sits in force resistance at one end of Pennsylvania Avenue and only tepid support at the other.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

There's Sham All Around

What is "phony" democratization in Nicaragua? To hear President Reagan, any steps forward by the Sandinistas are a sham because they could march backward tomorrow. This administration officials peevishly refuse even an affirmative word when Managua lifts a 15-month ban on the major opposition paper, La Prensa . . . or when Sandinists say they are ending censorship and authorize the Catholic radio station to resume broadcasting after 19 months . . . or when they name their most outspoken critic, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, to head a reconciliation commission.

It is all phony, Mr. Reagan told the United Nations on Monday, because Nicaragua has yet to hold a truly free election — and that was only one item on a long list of demands, giving him pretexts for assailing the Sandinists no matter what they do. Others work to advance a regional peace plan; the president rejects it as fatally flawed. At the UN, his only reference to the plan was to approve grudgingly the "principles" it embodies.

Mr. Reagan, in short, shows no willingness to work for peace; he thus indicates his desire for a workable peace.

Skepticism is always justified when auto-crats promise to mend their ways. Indeed, Mr. Reagan's doubts about Nicaragua are shared by President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the prime mover of the peace initiative. But Mr. Arias also senses that the region is sick of war, that the contras are getting nowhere and that there is an opening for a settlement. With pluck and skill, he put Washington to shame with his diplomacy. Haltingly, Nicaragua and El Salvador are heading toward cease-fires. The peoples of Central America, he told the United Nations and Congress this week.

are talking to each other, jails are emptying, exiles are returning and deadlines are being set for phased democratization, beginning with a Nov. 7 cease-fire.

The Costa Rican declined to join the administration's appeal for \$270 million for the contras when military aid legislation expires next week. He does favor \$3.5 million in interim nonmilitary aid, which the House has just voted — almost as if to support his view. The peace plan also merits a larger kind of support — not credibility but realism, not blank checks but aid tied to visible performance. Of course the Sandinists can reverse their concessions. But there is middle ground between gullibility and hostility, and responsible diplomacy should reach for it.

The farther the Sandinists go down the road to democracy, the harder for them to reverse course. Freedom is infectious, as Mr. Reagan points out tirelessly. By violating the agreement, they would risk ostracism, loss of loans and trade and renewed rebellion. With American encouragement, penalties — and rewards — could be written into an agreement. And Washington's valid security concerns over ties to the Soviet bloc can be addressed in bilateral accord.

From the Sandinists' vantage, however, there is something phony about President Reagan's position. They know there is enough military aid already in the pipeline to keep the contras through the year. They know that every administration official who has taken seriously Mr. Reagan's avowed interest in negotiations has ended up resigning. Even now, Mr. Reagan talks about peace and democracy in Central America but will not even say a word to advance it. There's sham and there's sham.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Bork Belies the Caricatures

Now that Judge Robert Bork has shown himself to be a smart, reasonable and decent man, his opponents are accusing him of presenting some kind of false front in order to win confirmation to the Supreme Court. It is as if they had drawn a grotesque caricature of him and then, when he appeared before them in the flesh, criticized him for not living up to their depiction. The

strategy was to make him out to be some kind of radical who wanted to go through Supreme Court doctrine with a sledgehammer. But in his confirmation hearings, Judge Bork has made it quite clear that he would vote to reverse a decision only with great caution and reluctance, and that in several areas where he had been critical in the past, such as the treatment of certain kinds of racial speech, he accepts the existing law.

— The Chicago Tribune

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OPINION

Juan Carlos, Backstage Master

By Jim Hoagland

MADRID — As Generalissimo Francisco Franco lay dying through the golden Iberian autumn a dozen years ago, the Spanish people shared only one firm conviction about their political future: History would know the amiable young man whom Franco had chosen to be his political heir and their king as Juan Carlos the Brief. He was destined to be a figurehead monarch, quickly shoved from the throne by Spain's terrible-tempered political factions as his grandfather had been in 1931.

The Spanish are lucky to have been totally wrong about this engagingly direct and deceptively shrewd royal. King Juan Carlos I not only still reigns but is widely respected for his crucial part in guiding Spain to democracy and an expanding role in Europe since Franco's death in 1975.

On the ruins of Franco's dictatorship Juan Carlos has built a modern, politically aware monarchy that minimizes pomp and luxury. He tells a visitor to his comfortable but unpretentious office in the Zarzuela Palace that he has beaten the odds by making the monarchy useful and cost-effective in his subjects' eyes.

Juan Carlos, 49, is a patient backstage conciliator who does not publicly mix in politics or policy disputes (or give on-the-record interviews on matters of substance). His talent lies in his instinct for moving others back from damaging confrontations, usually without being seen to intervene.

It is a valuable talent for his current trip to the United States, which began Friday in Washington with a luncheon meeting between the king

and President Reagan. He will seek during his trip to reassure Mr. Reagan and other Americans of Spain's commitment to the Western alliance despite the deadlock over the status of U.S. forces in Spain. And he will try to sense whether a friendly resolution to the basing dispute can still

Luckily for Spain, the king proved wrong those who were ready to call him Juan Carlos the Brief. Now many fear he may be serious about stepping down at 65.

be reached short of the dramatic clash both sides are threatening. Diplomats say the king does not mask his unease with the way Spain's Socialist prime minister, Felipe González, has demanded that the United States withdraw 72 F-16 fighters from Torrejón Air Base as a concession to Spanish opinion.

Juan Carlos seems to believe that Mr. González has picked an unnecessary fight with Washington. He also feels, however, that the argument has gone too far in public for Mr. González to accept a purely cosmetic solution of moving the planes to another base in Spain. The main question to be resolved, the

king feels, is how to meet U.S. fears that the departure of the F-16s will create gaps in Western defenses.

Juan Carlos deserves a serious hearing in Washington, his first stop on a 10-day swing that takes him on ceremonial visits to Texas, New Mexico and California, all former Spanish possessions.

The king maintains a deep interest in military matters, an interest that helped save Spain's young democracy in 1981 when he faced down a putsch that had the silent support of senior military commanders. Diplomats say that he plays a major role in Spain's military procurement decisions.

And he has shown an ability to read the direction of Spanish opinion and take a long view of events, habits he developed during the seven years he spent waiting to take power.

Did Franco foresee or perhaps even intend that his fascist state would be dismantled so rapidly? Or did he outfox himself in choosing this democratic-minded monarch?

These are questions Juan Carlos has spent a great deal of time wondering about, and not even he is sure of the answers. But, with a tone of respect for the generalissimo in his voice, Juan Carlos recalls that Franco once told him to ignore the authoritarian way he ran Spain.

"Things will be different when you rule," the dictator is reported to have told him in 1970. "You will have to do things differently."

Today Juan Carlos spends much of his time reflecting, as does every member of royalty in Europe, on family matters, extended and immediate. He can click off the age of



Drawing by Lurie.

every monarch in Europe and his or her designated successor, making the point that in too many cases hereditary rulers come to the throne long after their prime years.

His own heir, now 19, will be 35 when Juan Carlos is 65. The Spanish king has shocked some members of his family and royals in other countries by trying out loud with the idea of retiring and arranging an orderly transition to his son.

To those who say monarchs should die on their thrones, this pragmatic king responds that monarchies could die from clinging to outmoded tradition in modern societies.

The Washington Post.

A Welcome Messenger Named Désir

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — When the daily reports about all the people busy killing each other because they look different, have different religions and speak different languages get too depressing, it is refreshing to talk to Harlem Désir.

He is to be found in a ramshackle office that is headquarters of the movement he founded, SOS-Racisme. His name really is Harlem Désir, and he is proud of it. Désir is a common family name in his father's native Guadeloupe, and his father named him Harlem as a tribute to the American black liberation movements.

But he was born in France, where his father had become a schoolteacher and married an Alsatian woman. Now 27, he is tall, handsome, articulate, with degrees in philosophy and history and an air of being at ease with himself. "I'm a cross-breed," he says. "Old roots and no roots. Black without being African."

Mr. Désir was impressed in 1983 when young Arabs organized a march across the country against racism, culminating in a demonstration of more than 100,000 in Paris. The National Front Party of Jean-Marie Le Pen, racist, anti-immigrant, far right, was already polling about 10 percent and there were some nasty outbreaks of racial violence.

"But the countermovement just disappeared," Mr. Désir said. "About 15 of us, blacks, Jews, Arabs, traditional French, got together and thought there must be a lot of others like us, young people who grew up together, maybe of different origins but sharing the same concerns, the same preoccupations. Young people don't think about who's an immigrant and who isn't."

They decided to launch SOS-Racisme, and adopted the badge of a hand held up as a stop sign, with the inscription "Hands Off My Buddy." The idea was to mobilize against Mr. Le Pen's mounting strength, but "not just in terms of politics. We wanted to oppose everyday racism, in housing, jobs, suspicion, the 'you mustn't play with an Arab' attitude of the older generation," Mr. Désir said.

At first, they relied on television and movies and well-known intellectuals to wear their badge and spread the word about fraternity and generosity. In 1985 they organized a concert in the Place de la Concorde, more than 300,000 people attended. Each year since they have held a festival. By now they have sold two million badges, have 35,000 donors, 15,000 activists and have established 300 local committees throughout France.

Mr. Désir has become a TV celebrity. The group's theme is nonviolence and equal rights, with the recognition that differences contribute to the cultural enrichment of all. "The immigrants are here to stay," Mr. Désir says. "We have to live together."

"We believe in the word. Young people can talk to each other without trouble. They need to educate their parents against racism the way they educate them about computers."

In France, racism is essentially anti-Arab because Arabs are by far the largest minority, the ghetto dwellers. But Harlem Désir sees no anomaly in a black leading a group for integration of Arabs. "You can't just defend your own community," he says. "Arabs have to fight anti-Semitism. No community can solve its problems alone. You have to go for the rights of all."

The movement, which provides advice on organizing at the grass roots and helping individuals face the administration, has produced a book on its local successes. "We want to show that it's realistic, not utopian. Integration does work where you make a local effort, help it along. Where you don't, people draw back into ghettos and the trouble grows." There were some bad incidents in France last summer, one against Jews, several against Arabs. SOS-Racisme mobilized vigorously each time.

At the same time, Harlem Désir points out that there are real problems with jobs, housing and safety that inflame prejudice and hatred. They feed the Le Pen electorate. His aim is to "marginalize" Mr. Le Pen's appeal "by showing that we can get on, that we can confront these problems together." There is no contempt, no hostility in his language or his tone, just friendly enthusiasm.

It is contagious and he wants to spread it. Martin Luther King's work is a source of his inspiration, and he is trying to organize a TV spectacular, simultaneously from Paris, New York and Dakar, Senegal, for Martin Luther King Day in January.

The reports of hatred are still on the daily front page, but the good message is getting through too. Harlem Désir is convinced it is the message of youth. It is encouraging.

The New York Times.

Taiwan's 'Economic Miracle' Shows Signs of Fragility

By Daniel Gressel

HONG KONG — Taiwan's plan to lift its long-standing ban on travel to mainland China is a welcome sign that the isolated island may be starting to recognize the opportunity it now has to guarantee its future freedom and prosperity.

After 35 years of amazing economic growth — the annual rate has averaged 10 percent — Taiwan's economic progress is beyond question. If it continues to grow at this rate for the rest of the century, its economy will be larger than China's is today. Taiwan already trades nearly as much as the mainland does: \$62.1 billion last year, compared with China's \$66.1 billion.

A larger economy and greater world trade will give the island the political strength to roll back some of Beijing's gains in the diplomatic arena. And with greater wealth, Taiwan will have nothing to fear politically from the travels of its journalists and other citizens to the mainland.

But freedom of movement is not the end of the road. There are already ominous economic signs that Taiwan will not be able to achieve its goals without radical policy changes.

First, the investment rate is falling rapidly, from 30 percent of GNP in 1981 to 17 percent today. The major reason is the island's skewed development strategy, which has fostered exports, hindered imports and ignored domestic development.

Without higher rates of investment, Taiwan cannot maintain its growth rate much longer. But recent revelations of the Taiwan dollar are eroding profit opportunities.

Second, for all its mercantile philosophy, Taiwan's trade surplus of \$17 billion in the year to July (representing 19 percent of GNP) is not a blessing. While its reserves now total \$64 billion, Taiwan loses substantially on this capital since most of it is held in U.S. dollars.

Further, the trade surplus has inspired U.S. legislators to single out Taiwan as one of their chief targets. Taiwan has tried to disarm U.S. protectionists through revelations of 30 percent since 1985. The exercise is largely counterproductive. It can only lower Taiwan's prices relative to U.S. prices, and in the transition to lower prices it will severely harm local industry. This approach cannot fix the fundamental trade problem.

There are two alternatives to bring the trade account into balance: either

a shift to free trade and a doubling of imports or a destruction of roughly half of Taiwan's export industry.

True, Taiwan has grudgingly moved to free trade by cutting some tariffs. But with 26,000 line items in its customs code, cuts of a few hundred items here and there do not amount to wholesale reform. And such cuts ignore the ability of bureaucrats to interpret rule changes much as they please.

The wisest thing Taiwan could do would be to eliminate all tariffs, quotas, import licenses and trade barriers — and to stop its currency from appreciating further. In a stroke, Taipei would solve its investment and trade problems and go a long way to solving its chief political quandary. Imports would increase greatly and

exports would not have to decline; with \$17 billion more in purchases from the outside world, Taiwan would be amazed at how many former friends it would reacquire.

The elimination of trade restraints should also pre-empt any silliness in the U.S. Congress. With the reduction in import prices, the living standard of Taiwanese consumers would rise greatly without the need for huge wage increases such as South Korean workers have been demanding.

This would enable Taiwan to grow without pricing itself out of the world market. Investment opportunities would crop up in the exporting, importing and domestic sectors, assuring growth into the next century.

What is stopping Taiwan's leaders?

Debt, Let Us Not Forget, Built America

By John R. MacArthur

NEW YORK — At a gathering of liberals on Manhattan's Upper West Side last month, I heard an earnest congressman outline his plan for returning the White House to Democratic control in 1988. Liberals in New York divide into many factions, but this particular group — myself included — comprised a subset of idealists that came as close as any I have known to George Wallace's famous caricature of "pointy headed bureaucrats."

"The Democratic Party has got to embrace the good old-fashioned American value that you get what you pay for," the congressman exclaimed, as the white wine coursed through the room. "That's something people can understand, something they can relate to."

This sort of talk would place the Democrats in a position of fiscal decency, a party just as committed to being tight with a dollar as the most finicky-eyed Republican. Yet several pointy heads nodded approvingly.

Strange to say, with the exception of Paul Simon and Jesse Jackson, all the Democratic presidential candidates seem to have adopted this liberal congressman's cracker-barrel rhetoric, espousing — in varying degrees — the virtue of thrift and the vice of debt, both public and private.

Governor Michael Dukakis, for example, cited the deficit in Massachusetts

and puts welfare mothers on a "workforce." Richard Gephardt's statements on the economy and the federal budget (foreign trade aside) differ little from those of George Bush.

The big problem with this folkie election nonsense is that it bears no relation to American history, either recent or long past. The American people have traditionally gorged themselves on debt, and nobody shows any sign of wanting to mend his ways. President Reagan, the alleged fiscal conservative, has run up the largest deficit in U.S. history. He had help from the liberal Lyndon B. Johnson, who set in motion the current cycle of debt by waging a full-scale war while funding his Great Society.

This contradiction should not be surprising to anyone with a cursory knowledge of the country's first century. In his book "The National Debt," Lawrence Malkin reminds us that the United States was conceived in debt (its first deficit, in 1792, of \$1.4 million was followed by 44 more deficits up to 1930) and that "cheap credit and easy money are the foundations of the American way of Debt."

The West, he adds, "was won not by the gun but by the plow and the rail-

road." Without debt, financing from London bond buyers who provided the cash, and the U.S. government, which delivered the land — sometimes on credit, often for free — the rails could not have been laid by imported Chinese labor and the farms would not have been cultivated.

It is also helpful to remember that Andrew Jackson came to power in 1828 in part because of resentment against the monopolistic, right money practices of the U.S. Bank, whose centralized control over credit made it difficult for entrepreneurs to borrow money without financial connections. Yet the myth of the thrifty self-made man for whom debt is a sin continues to flourish. Seemingly forgotten, along with Jackson's destruction of the bank, are the English ex-convicts who helped settle America and whose only crime in the mother country was to fall prey to debt.

But our liberal congressman might have looked no further that night than Mr. Reagan's favorite medium of information, the movies, to understand why so many Americans would sooner defend the right to indebtedness than the right to free speech.

Frank Capra's popular movie "It's a Wonderful Life" makes a nice historical allusion about debt, pitting the power of Mr. Potter's (Lionel Barrymore's) big bank with its tight credit policy against George Bailey's (Jimmy Stewart's) puny building and loan society with its policy, in effect, of lending money on the basis of need.

At the end of the movie, Bailey survives Potter's efforts to crush him. But before we learn the final outcome, Mr. Capra presents us with a nightmare vision of a world in which Potter is absolute victor and Bailey's working-sniff pals can't get a loan.

Of course, nobody wants a deficit like the one America has now. But nobody wants tight-fisted, cracker-barrel economics, either.

The writer is publisher of Harper's magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Learning From the Pump on the Well

By Tom Wicker

BERLIN — When a solar-powered water pump was provided for a well in India, the village headman took it over and sold the water, until stopped. The new liquid abundance attracted hordes of unwanted nomads. Village boys who had drawn water in buckets had nothing to do, and some became criminals. The gap between rich and poor widened, since the poor had no land to benefit from irrigation. Finally, village women broke the pump, so they could gather again around the well that had been the center of their social lives.

Moral: technological advances have social, cultural and economic consequences, often unexpected. That was a prime concern of an international symposium on the emerging "global information society," convened in West Berlin by the German Institute for Economic Studies. The cautionary tale of the solar pump, a real case study, was provided by Dr. Anne-Marie Lailan of the University of Bordeaux.

One challenge of the oncoming era of microelectronics and telecommunications, participants noted, was to prevent the unemployment (or provide suitable adjustments for it) that will be threatened among persons not educated for the new technologies. Another will be to prepare for new definitions of work, working hours and leisure time.

Those who fear that people in the future will become slaves to televi-

sion and stop reading books, for example, may be on the wrong track: If people work all day in front of a computer display screen, they may not want to watch a TV screen at night. If more and more people work at home, as is likely, they may demand more cultural and sports facilities to provide greater opportunity for socializing with other people.

These matters are not theoretical; they are at hand. Several multinational corporations already have moved all or part of their communications centers to Britain from West Germany, citing lower telephone line charges and less burdensome regulation as prime reasons. In Sweden, "knowledge handlers" working in information services rose from 10 percent of the work force in 1960 to 18 percent in 1980 and will be 26 percent by the year 2000.

Alfred Paroli, a senior vice president of American Telephone and Telegraph, reported the opinion of Bell Laboratories scientists that by the same year, microelectronics will offer 40 to 400 times the power of silicon computer chips in use today.

In phonetics, he said, Bell scientists expect that by 2000, a single optic fiber will be able to transmit 10 million conversations at the same time. Today they carry 3,000.

By the year 2000, Mr. Paroli predicted, small hand-held computers

reacting to vocal instruction would connect their users to an array of data banks through worldwide fiber-optic networks. In the West, he expects such computers to be low-priced consumer items.

Through such devices, communications will become more personal; you won't dial the telephone number of a place but of a person, wherever he or she may be. Another result, Mr. Paroli said, could be a threat to the wholesale industry; retailers would be connected electronically to manufacturers, so that when a sale is recorded, an order for a replacement will be transmitted directly.

He warned that "large business customers" mostly international, would be a major influence in determining public policy toward such technologies. They would want the highest level of service everywhere, and would go where they could get it without waiting for public policy to change. Thus, public policy will have to accommodate the demands of technology and those who want to benefit and profit from it.

Perhaps mindful of the solar pump on the village well, however, few at the symposium seemed willing to leave development of the "information society" entirely to the marketplace. What the future really demanded, someone suggested, was an "innovative society," as well as innovative technology.

The New

ARTS / LEISURE

Asia's Hidden Glories

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The last frontiers of the world's artistic heritage are being feverishly explored. The latest territory to be mapped out is Southeast Asia and its astonishing pottery. John Guy, an Australian historian who is an assistant keeper in the Victoria and Albert Museum, has just outlined some of its complex developments in a book called "Oriental Trade Ceramics in South-East Asia, Ninth to Sixteenth Centuries."

While the classifications and new datings he works out are aimed

Souren Melikian

at scholars, the aesthetic landscape revealed in the second part of his book, which is a catalogue raisonné of Southeast Asian pottery in Australian collections, will leave few art lovers indifferent. It is light years away from that of China, even where Chinese influence is most obvious.

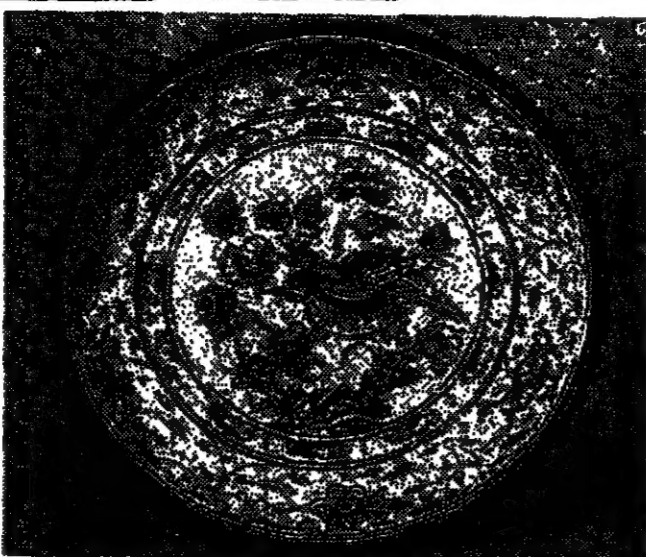
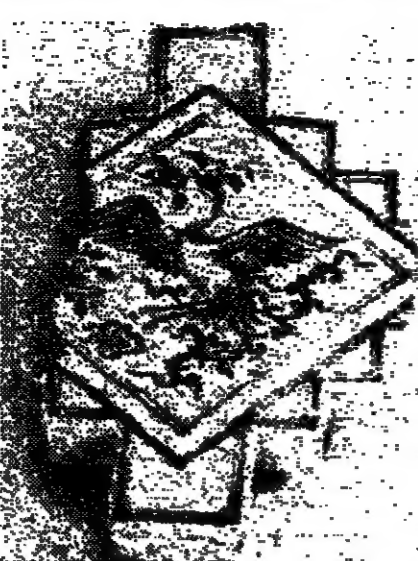
One of the most fascinating revelations of the book, even though the author does not deal with the subject in so many words, is the very specific taste that the area we now call Indonesia had for certain Chinese wares barely found elsewhere. Two wonderful bowls from Australian collections, published for the first time, illustrate a ninth century style characterized by remarkable freedom. Motifs of floral origin are reduced to abstract strokes and curves jotted in greyish green and rusty brown over a light honey ground. They swim with the energy of Chinese calligraphy. Guy connects this style with the Chinese province of Hunan where the site of Changsha has yielded a fragment dated A.D. 858.

An ewer from the same area and period illustrates yet another little-known style. The squat, high shouldered body is thinly glazed and decorated with naturalistic leaves finely chiseled in four clusters arranged under big bold applications of purplish brown glass forming a lotus petal motif. The contrast with the rest of the surface covered in a thin very pale glaze in the same tonality has a sophistication and a boldness that are remarkable. A related piece now in the Pusat Museum in Jakarta confirms that this type appealed to the Indonesian world in the ninth century. These and other pieces from later periods make it obvious that the Malay world, including Indonesia, had its own perception of what Chinese pottery was about. It was equally clear in its mind with regards to Vietnamese pottery.

Indeed specific orders were commissioned to Vietnam. One of the most intriguing riddles of Indone-



Above left, Vietnamese porcelain jar, 15th century; above right, one of the enigmatic blue and white reversion tiles.



Vietnamese porcelain dish, with bird design in enamel.

sian history concerns some time and white reversion tiles from Vietnam that were found in East Java. A piece illustrated by Guy is shaped like a cross with stepped elements between the arms. The historian believes they were commissioned for a palace in the capital of an East Javanese Hindu kingdom in the 15th century. The problem is that those that are documented have turned up in Islamic monuments, including an early 15th century mosque at Demak. While on one hand the design of the tile is suggestive of a mandala or Hindu mental representation of the universe, on the other hand glazed tile reversion is utterly alien to the Hindu tradition. They belong to the world of Iran, from where they spread to other Islamic countries. Interestingly, among blue and white fragmentary tiles of the 15th century now in the Jakarta museum, some reproduce typical Islamic motifs from the Middle East. Lurking in the guise of a few fragments is a major historical problem probably linked with the emergence of the new Islamic culture.

The complexity of the problems surrounding Indonesian art and culture is fully matched by those in Vietnam. Guy expresses some refreshing views on Vietnamese pottery, which undoubtedly includes some of the most marvelous creations of Oriental art. He says it is wrong "to view them . . . as a pale reflection of Chinese culture."

They were different in all sorts of ways, of which his book gives a feeble idea because there are thousands of Vietnamese pieces around that have never been illustrated. From the 12th to the 14th century — datings are still wobbly — the greatest period that draws partly on Song China for inspiration, Vietnam had, among other things, a predilection for shapes with a metallic feel. Motifs carved under the glazes often have an irregularity and a greater freedom of movement. The use of color is different. The Chinese mandarin obsession with total control of the glazing and an immaculately smooth surface, as in Longquan celadons,

does not seem to have been shared by Vietnamese pottery. Considerable work has to be done before we begin to understand exactly what happened and how. There are vast quantities of Vietnamese pottery in France, neglected and often scattered in private hands. One "Colonel Potyenne," whose pre-World War II label was often to be seen on wares sold by the dozens at Denot until the 1960s, must have brought back thousands of pots. They were not called Vietnamese in the past, nor Annamese as Guy states, referring to a Japanese source of 1954, but "porcelaine de Thanh-hoa," after the district in central Vietnam where many were apparently dug up.

Few bothered to buy them and they were handled by the French with the contempt reserved for loot from the colonies.

As for the later blue and white wares of the 15th and 16th centuries, they would probably not have been identified. Here Guy's book is essential. To get the full picture, it is necessary to turn to the splendidly illustrated volume on the Pusat Museum in Jakarta published by Kodansha International. In it are a few of the finest surviving Vietnamese blue and white wares, which followed trade routes perfectly analyzed by John Guy. It also includes two superb examples

of one of the most original creations of the Vietnamese potter — polychrome porcelain with sketches done in blackish blue and red on a crackled ivory ground.

Vietnamese pottery still has not come into its own. Few Western museums display their holdings. When Christie's held a sale of "Important Annamese Ceramics" from "The Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Picot Collection" in December 1984, the most expensive items were those that came closest to the Chinese taste.

A dragon jar of the 15th century went up to £108,000 but an infinitely more original blue and white dish of the same period, with vividly sketched cartoon-like birds, made £13,500, and a blue jar with its neck shaped as a leaping carp was a giveaway at £9,150. The catalogue noted its rare glaze, an intense blue with variations in tonality. He knew of only one other example, seen in Singapore in 1982. He could not have been aware of a third one — a bottle with bamboo leaves coming down the neck and a trellis motif on the body. It was sold at Drouot in June 1982 — as 18th century Korean. I bought it for 35.60 francs under the wondering, half-ironical stares of Parisian connoisseurs. None of us had the slightest clue as to its identity and period, established by Christie's piece — 16th-century Vietnam.

Bob Fosse: Musical Master

By Jeremy Gerard
New York Times Service

BOB FOSSE, 60, the choreographer and director who died of a heart attack Wednesday night in Washington, probably would not have been surprised at the way he was remembered by some of the people he'd worked with during more than three decades on Broadway and in Hollywood.

He had, after all, painted a complex and not always flattering self-portrait in his 1979 film "All That Jazz," and his own verdict was upheld Thursday by a court of his peers.

"His first wife worked for us, she kept telling us what a great talent he was," the veteran director, producer and writer George Abbott recalled in an interview from Philadelphia. Abbott hired Fosse in 1954 to stage the "Steam Heat" number in "Pajama Game," thus providing him with his debut as a Broadway choreographer. "I asked Jerry Robbins if he'd ever heard of him, and Jerry said, 'Yeah, he's pretty good.' He had a unique rhythmic sense." Though Fosse went on to choreograph Abbott's next hit, "Damn Yankees," that doesn't appear to have increased (or diminished) his sense of Fosse.

Fosse cherished his reputation for being hard driving, hard working, passionate, something of a rogue.

as a person. Abbott, who celebrated his 100th birthday in June, simply added, "I have to tell you, I never had lunch with him."

Fosse cherished his reputation for being hard driving, hard working, passionate, ruthless and something of a rogue.

Bernard B. Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization, summed up the impact of Fosse's death this way: "Within a short time, we've lost Gower Champion, Michael Bennett and now Bobby. It's an enormous loss. And who's in sight to take their places?"

But Jacobs, who made money as a producer of Fosse's "Dancin'" and lost it on his "Big Deal," added: "Bobby could be the nicest, most decent, politest, most considerate man you could ever hope to

meet. He was thorough and he was hard working, but he was not a very nice man. He was not just nasty to other people — he was nasty to himself."

"He was one of the few people who really knew the musical theater," Joel Grey said. Grey is in Washington, where a revival of "Cabaret," in which he stars, is playing its pre-Broadway engagement. Though that show was directed on Broadway by Harold Prince and choreographed by Ron Field (who reprises those roles in the current edition), Fosse made the Oscar-winning film.

"What I'll remember is that dance vocabulary that he invented," Grey said. "He worked harder than everybody, exhausting every possibility to find the best way to do something. He created a new standard against which movie musicals would be judged." Prince said of Fosse: "He was an original, and irreplaceable."

They were no doubt referring to a style that, from the beginning, was instantly recognizable, and that had its roots in jazz. Fosse's dances would begin with torso angled acutely, slowly coming into synchronization until an entire chorus was transformed into a single undulating organism. He loved the bowler drawn rakishly across a dancer's eye, the white glove, drifting, seemingly unattached, across the stage, the suggestive drift of cigarette smoke upward through a shaft of light. He haunted the theaters in which he worked, rarely stopping when there was a show to get on.

"He was provocative," Fred Ebb, the lyricist of "Cabaret," said from Washington. "He was tough, too. You always wanted to be a fly on the wall when he was working. When I saw the film of 'Cabaret,' I thought it was astonishing, how joyous he was. I remember him stopping a rehearsal, saying, 'Listen, kids, they're good words.' In my ear last night, knowing I would never see him again, were his words, saying I was good."

Martin Richards was one of the producers of "Chicago," one of several Fosse shows that starred Gwen Verdon, his wife, from whom he was later separated, but who remained, always, his friend and colleague. "His death is a tremendous loss," Richards said.

"You know, reviews meant more to him than everything else," Richards continued. "That's all he worried about, 'Will people love me?'"



Bob Fosse: An enormous loss.

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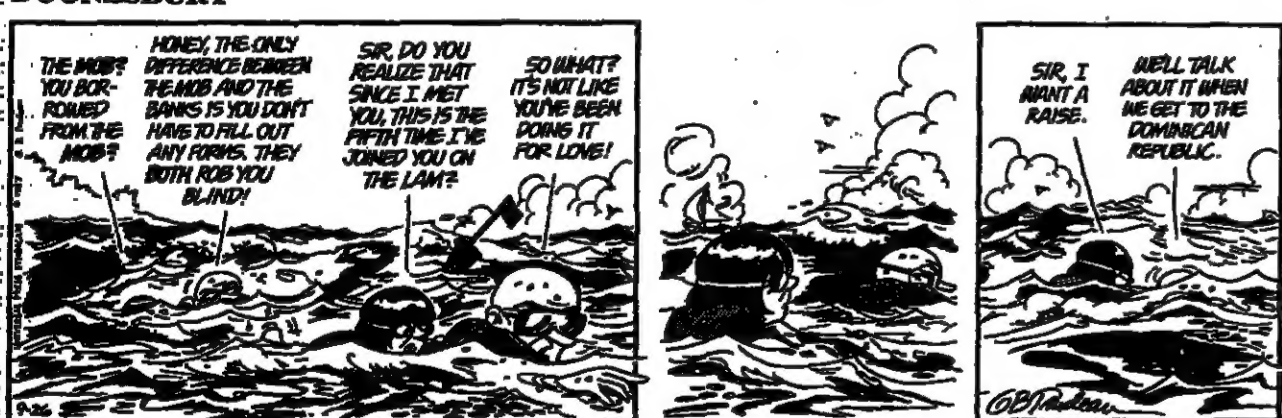
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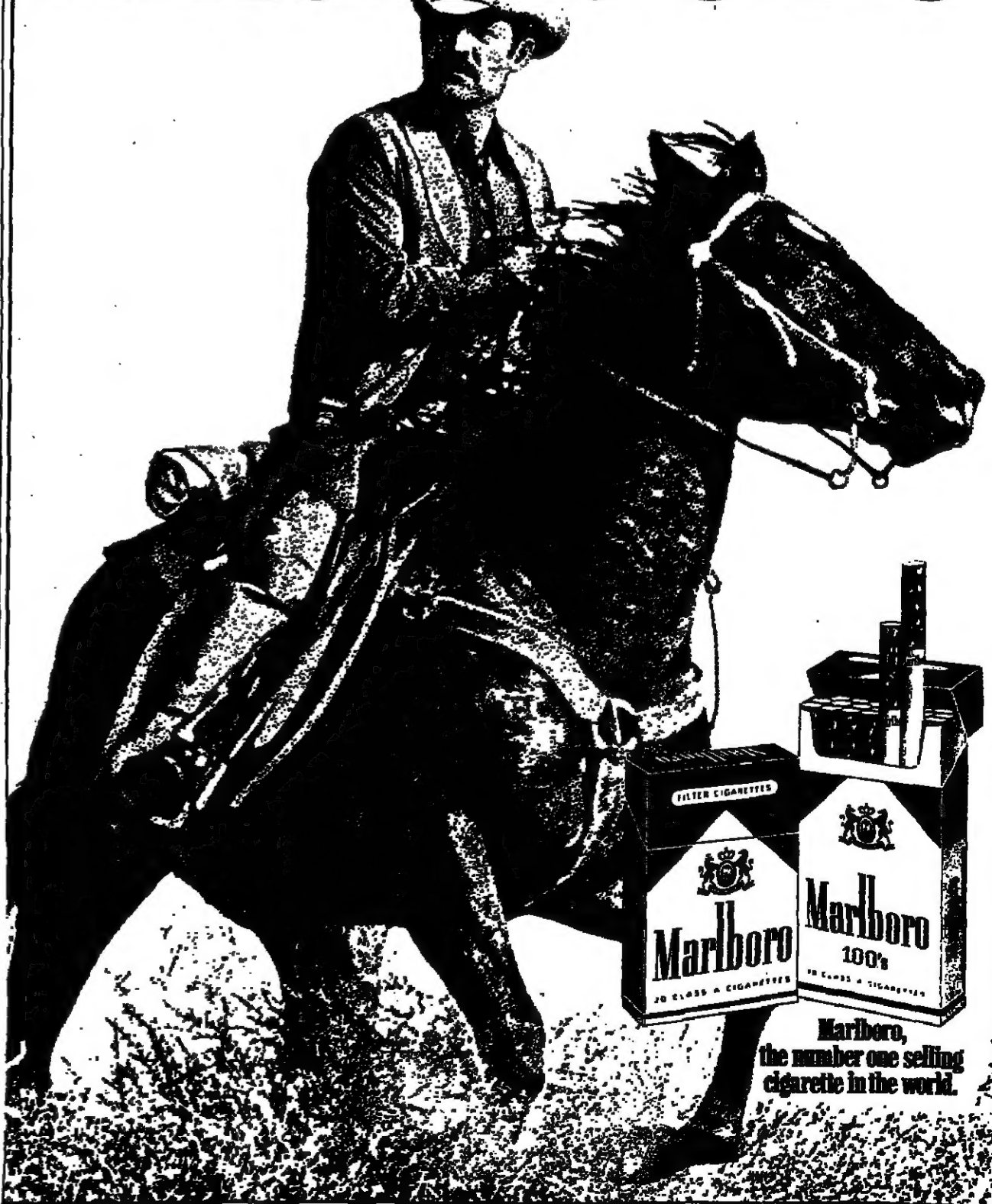
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IBM	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
General Electric	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
Boeing	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
AT&T	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
Amgen	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
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NYSE Mixed in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Friday in quiet trading after a final-hour advance among blue-chip stocks broke an otherwise directionless session.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.75 points to 2,570.17 after falling 19.25 points on Thursday. For the week, the blue-chip barometer gained 45.53 points.

Broader market indexes also gained. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.28 points to 179.14 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.44 points to 320.16. The price of an average share rose 7 cents.

But declines edged advances by about 7 to 6 on volume of 137.55 million shares, down from 162.15 million on Thursday.

Stock prices drifted at slightly lower levels for most of the day until the modest rally in the blue-chips pushed the Dow higher during the final hour.

Volume fell off Thursday and Friday ahead of international monetary talks this weekend in Washington and the observance of the Jewish New Year.

"I think what you're seeing is a continuation of yesterday with a lot of uncertainty around the International Monetary Fund meeting this weekend" in Washington, said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

"There is the normal profit-taking after the 93-point move" on Tuesday and Wednesday, she said. "And once you get the IMF meeting out of the way, you'll get a clearer picture."

As a result, a lot of people are sitting on the sidelines.

Mr. Zagorski said the "concern of least resistance" for the market appears to be for prices to fall because "bonds are on the defensive" and Japanese news reports indicated that Japan might boost interest rates because of inflation concerns.

Rochester Gas & Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 17 1/2.

Ford Motor followed, down 3/4 to 97 1/4, while IBM was up 1/4 to 156 and AT&T gained 1/4 to 33 1/4.

Irving Bank Corp. jumped 25 1/4 to 78. The Bank of New York Co. on Friday offered about \$1.36 billion in cash and stock to acquire the 95 percent of Irving Bank Corp. it does not already own. Bank of New York gained 1 1/4 to 43 1/4.

Among the other active issues, Polaroid was up 1/4 to 32 1/4 and Philip Morris was up 1/4 to 11 1/4.

In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was down 1/4 to 18 1/4, Honeywell was off 1/4 to 79 and Unisys fell 1/4 to 44 1/4.

Among other blue chips, American Express gained 1/4 to 36 1/4, Sears was up 1/4 to 51 1/4 and General Electric advanced 1/4 to 61 1/4.

In the oil group, Texaco was off 1/4 to 40 1/4, Pennzoil was up 1/4 to 70 and Mobil rose 1/4 to 48 1/4. Exxon gained 1/4 to 48 1/4 and Chevron was off 1/4 to 53 1/4.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Home Shopping led the Amex actives, down 1 1/4 to 11 1/4.

NYSE Most Actives					
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Rockwell	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
General Electric	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
Boeing	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
AT&T	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
Amgen	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
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International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Bronze Age Artifacts in Thailand

■ In northeastern Thailand, artifacts found during recent excavations at the site of an early Bronze Age civilization are on display in a national museum in the I-San region. Among the discoveries in this settlement, which dates back 5,000 years, are bracelets, beads, tools, weapons and skeletons. The site, in the hamlet of Ban Chiang, was discovered in 1967 and is still being excavated. The National Museum at Ban Chiang (Udon Thani, Thailand) is closed Mondays and Tuesdays. The hours are 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; admission is about 40 cents. The I-San region itself, which makes up about one-third of Thailand, is one of the least frequently visited areas of the country. Among the other attractions is the Prasat Hin Phim, an ancient stone palace and shrine. And near Sakon Nakhon, Bhumipal Ratanakul Palace, the southeast residence of the Thai Royal Family, is open to the public when the family is not in residence.

Waiting for Tickets to Seoul

■ With one year to go and no American agent yet selected to distribute tickets for events at the Seoul Olympics, the United States Olympic Committee is maintaining a list of people who ask about tickets, and promises to contact them when the agent is named. The lack of an agent is causing problems for travel agents who are eager to book tours to the Games, which open on Sept. 17, 1988. The next step, said Bob Condon, a spokesman for the U.S. Olympic Committee, is for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee to name a ticket agent and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to approve that agent. The selection should be made by the first week in October, he said. Until then, Condon said, Americans should write to the Public Information Office, U.S. Olympic Committee, 1750 East Boulder Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80909. Byoung-Shik Rhee, the director of the Korea National Tourism Office in New York, said the fact that a ticket distributor has not yet been selected was not related to the recent political upheaval in his country, but he did point out that distributors had been selected in most other countries. Several travel agents offering tours to Korea that include Olympics tickets expressed concern. Eiji Kanno, the director of Pacific Select Tours, in New York, said, "It's our big headache. We are asking people just to hold off on their booking for another month or so. We feel it's a bit irresponsible to sell a tour without the guarantee of tickets."

French to Cater for Tourist Quirks

■ Following the "Bienvenue en France" campaign launched at the beginning of the tourist season, the French government is taking further steps to warm France's welcome to foreigners. A tourism ministry brochure has been issued to help hotel managers and restaurant owners recognize, and cater to, the differing needs of their foreign clients. It seems, for example, that Americans are anxious and need reassurance. British couples prefer to sleep in separate beds and Canadians appreciate immaculate toilets. The brochure describes the characteristics of 18 countries — from table and dining habits to religion and special quirks. Hoteliers are advised to celebrate national holidays such as the American Fourth of July. "A cocktail or a bouquet in a room is a small attention that can make all the difference," says Jo Oliverau of the tourism ministry. Preliminary figures for this year's summer indicate a mediocre tourist season, significantly down on last year — the net surplus is expected to drop from 23 billion francs in 1986 to 20 billion (\$3.33 billion) in 1987. The government said one reason for the decline was "an insufficient adaptation to international competition," including a poor reputation for hospitality. But there are many other factors, including high prices, rainy weather this summer, the fall of the dollar, which has made France more expensive for Americans, and the imposition last year of visas for non-European Community visitors.

American World War I Relics

■ Under the stirring title "1917... La Fayette, Nous Voilâ!", the Mona Bismarck Foundation, in the former Paris home of Countess Bismarck, née Mona Strander from Kentucky, is showing an abundant collection of items, uniforms, weapons, posters, photos and documents relating to American participation in World War I. The material, on loan from a private collection in France, is well presented and of authentic documentary and historic interest. At 34 Avenue de New York, Paris 16, until Nov. 11 (which is, of course, Armistice Day).

Murder on the American Zephyr

■ On the congested and competitive New York-Washington corridor, the American Zephyr attracts customers with Art Deco elegance and a mystery. Aboard the restored, stainless-steel train — actually two cars pulled behind a regularly scheduled Amtrak train — passengers are treated to a simulated murder on the way to Washington and to its solution during their return to New York. The passengers have seven hours to shop and snoop in the capital while they piece together clues on their own. The Zephyr has scheduled four Mystery Train outings beginning Sept. 26. The fare is \$195 a person. More information: American Zephyr Railroad, 1 West 37th Street, New York, N.Y., 10018. Tel: (212) 764-6266.

By Salt Camel to Timbuktu

■ Joining a salt caravan to Timbuktu is on the itinerary of a two-week tour to Mali and the Ivory Coast. The journey begins in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, and meets the annual Azalai caravan at the end of its 1,000-mile trek through the Sahara, as hundreds of camels bearing slabs of salt enter Timbuktu. Travelers can then join in three days of feasts. The tour also visits other regions of Mali and goes to Mopti, Abidjan and tropical forests in the Ivory Coast. It costs \$3,670 a person in double occupancy, is limited to 20 people and leaves from New York on Nov. 28. More details: African Step Travel, 681 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10022. Tel: (212) 308-4249.

TRAVEL

- Living Like a Marquis
- Shooting Rapids in Israel
- A Great Chef's Bistro

Discovering a Naturalist's Paradise

by John F. Burns

ALBATROSS! At the skipper's cry, all eyes swept to starboard of the Darwin Sound II, a 71-foot (22-meter) ketch chartering in the Queen Charlotte Islands off Canada's northwest coast. It took a moment or two for an untrained eye to pick it up, a dark shadow gliding across the whitecaps of the heaving sea. After circling the yacht twice at a distance, it settled down amid a gaggle of smaller birds feasting on the breakfast of popcorn and pancakes cast overboard by the crew.

As a schoolboy raised on Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," I had thought of the albatross as a harbinger of misfortune at sea. But not, I learned, for Al and Irene Whitney, the Canadian owners and operators of the Darwin Sound II, nor for others in this region of the Pacific Northwest. To them this greatest of the seabirds, with its 10- to 12-foot wingspan and its habit of following boats for hours or days on end, is a welcome companion.

Discovering the albatross, and dozens of other winged species that sounded to a novice like something out of Monty Python at the Aviary — my notes tell me that our sightings included a sooty shearwater and a red-breasted sapsucker, a wandering tanager and a red-necked phalarope, among others — was only part of the education available for the paying guests aboard the Whitney's vessel. For 1,700 Canadian dollars (\$1,300) plus the return air fare to Sandspit, the 1940s-style sloop that serves the Queen Charlotte Islands, charter parties get an intimate introduction to a naturalist's paradise.

Our tour of the southern tier of this 150-island archipelago, two hours' flying time north of Vancouver, came at a propitious time. For nearly 15 years the area we toured, known as South Moresby, after the largest of the southern islands, has been the prize in a battle between two powerful groups. On one side is the logging industry, which underpins the economy of British Columbia, and on the other is a coalition of environmentalists and the Haida Indians. These are a proud, artistically renowned people who have inhabited the islands and parts of southern Alaska for at least 8,000 years.

The logging industry had been set on harvesting the virgin forests that crowd the slopes of the mountainous islands, among the richest of the primeval rain forests that remain along British Columbia's jagged coasts. The environmentalists are led by Thom (Frank) Henley, a one-time wanderer from Lansing, Michigan, who discovered the islands' beauty while kayaking through the region in 1973. His group is intent on saving the forests, along with their 800-year-old red cedars and mossy floors that provide the seedbed for flora and fauna unique to the islands.

For the Haidas, saving the forests, and the waters beside them that are vulnerable to the muddy runoff and landslides associated with intensive logging, was a necessary precondition of a larger long-term goal. That is the recovery of the islands themselves as Haida land, an issue to be settled ultimately through litigation or negotiation with the two governments involved, the federal government in Ottawa and its British Columbia counterpart.

On our party's ninth and last day out, with the Darwin Sound II leaning into a 15-knot offshore wind in Hecate Strait, the hazardous stretch of ocean that was a mariners' graveyard before radar, a shout came from the cabin. "We got it! We got it!" cried Mary McDonald, a young biologist and ornithologist invited by the Whitneys to accompany us on the charter. Talking on the vessel's VHF radio with her husband, Brian, a forestry expert, Mary had learned that South Moresby was to be made into Canada's newest national park.

For a compensation payment of about \$80 million by the government, an agreement had been reached to to ban all future logging in South Moresby, and to turn the region into what is known in Canada as a "park reserve." For the province, the announcement represented a 180-degree turn from the position it had taken over the years. It has argued that a logging ban in South Moresby, involving about 80 current

jobs and 40 years of timber harvesting, would invite a torrent of environmental assaults on logging.

Her shout came barely an hour's sailing north of Lyell Island, focus of the South Moresby dispute. We had flown over the island in the float planes that carried us southward to the start of our voyage, and sailed around it as we moved back up the east coast, so we had seen what "clean-cut logging" involved. Huge tracts of the island had been stripped bare, leaving ugly, scarred hillsides littered with the trunks of smaller trees. In areas logged a year or two before, the death of root systems had loosened the topsoil, causing huge landslides that scoured the hillsides to the rock and deposited thousands of tons of debris in the fjords and sounds nearby.

BECAUSE of the campaign mounted by the Islands Protection Society founded by Henley and his friends, Lyell Island and Tahltan Island have been the only major parts of South Moresby to fall victim to the rotary saw. Now they will be the last. The park will enclose an area about 110 miles long and 25 miles wide at its broadest point, encompassing all of Moresby Island save the inhabited part in the north.

In the eight seasons since the Whitneys began chartering in the islands, more than 1,000 people, many of them Americans, have been their guests. Among them have been Arthur Hailey, the author, Robert Mordant, of the California winery, and John Turner, the former Canadian prime minister and current opposition leader, who ended his time in office in 1983 by pledging to do all in his power to halt logging.

Bill Reid, a Haida artist and carver whose work adorns the Canadian embassy in Washington, is a twice-a-year traveler on the charter, serving like Mary McDonald, as a resource person for other guests.

A former university professor of envi-

ronmental studies and a sailor of 20 years' experience, Al Whitney conceived of the tours after taking part in a program that took faculty members and students into the wilderness of British Columbia for month-long field trips. Whitney, now 43, concluded that the product of those trips, what he calls "an expansion of the human spirit," was more satisfying than anything experienced in the classroom. He quit the university and bought a 45-foot yacht, the Darwin Sound II, named after one of the most spectacular parts of the Queen Charlottes. In 1983, after three successful seasons, he and Irene, a former French teacher, decided they needed a larger vessel.

The Darwin Sound II lives up to its luxury billing. From its spacious salon equipped with an extensive library to its twin-berth cabins, richly paneled and ingeniously fitted with the storage space needed for trips that require a range of clothing from all-weather gear to bikinis. As befits a boat originally built for the "Galloping Gourmet," Graham Kerr, the galley is a cook's delight, with an electric oven, microwave, two refrigerators, a freezer and plenty of working space. Washrooms are adequate, but cramped.

But it is more basic things of which the skipper is most proud. Built in Poole, England, in 1972, the Darwin Sound II is the largest sailing vessel registered in Vancouver, and probably the strongest. In four years' chartering in the islands, it has had only one engine failure, and that was quickly fixed. For cruising in waters beset by sudden fogs and 30-foot tides, and through sounds and inlets lined by jagged-tooth rocks, it is equipped with an up-to-date radar system, with Loran navigational aids, and a depth sounder, as well as VHF radio.

It had one misgiving, it was that the trip might be too highbrow for one whose knowledge of birds is limited to those encountered in the average suburban backyard. The Whitneys' brochure billed the charter as one specially tailored for bird

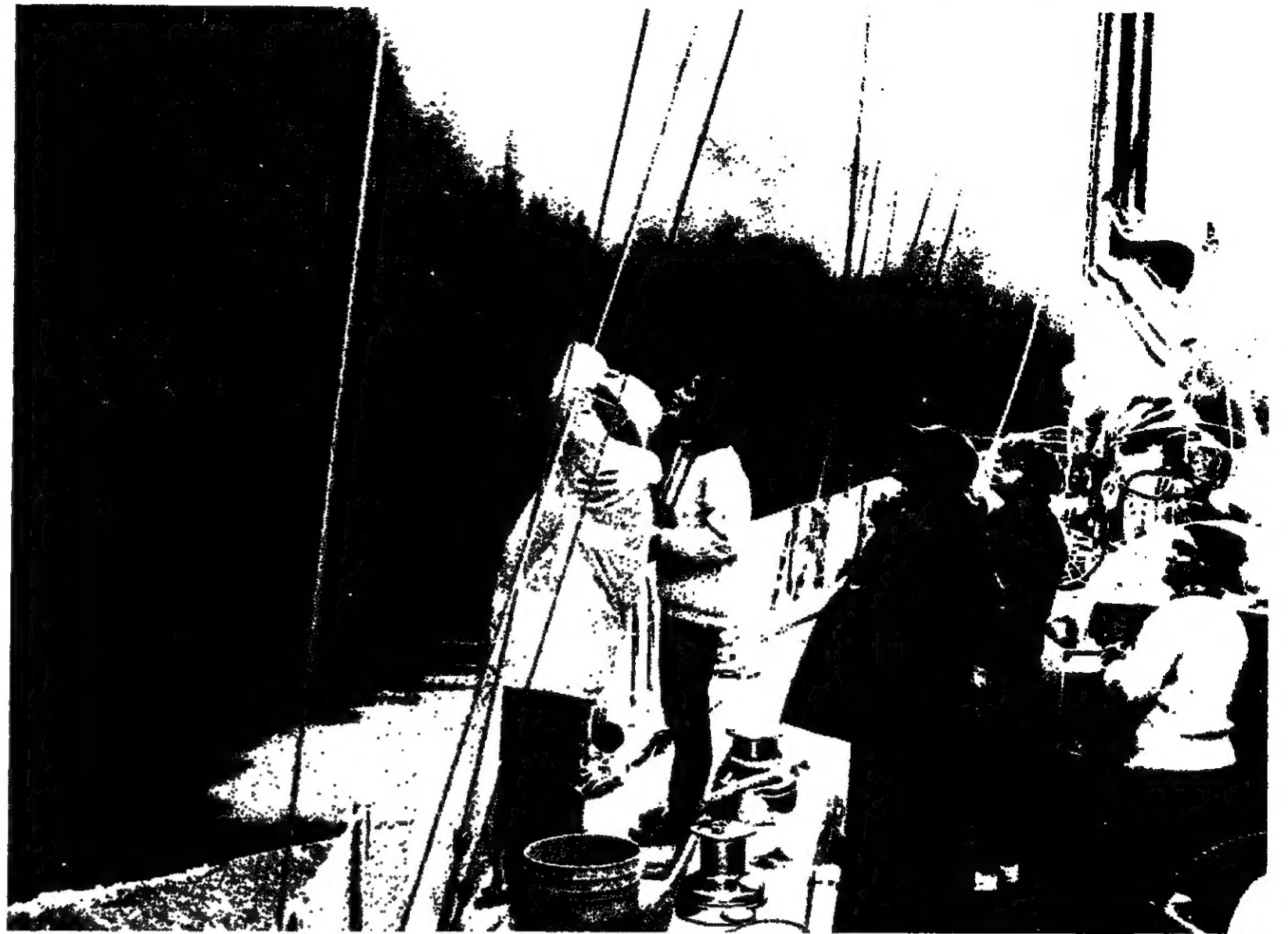
watchers — others cater to artists, to photographers, and, several times a year, to "generalists" — and I had visions of being surrounded by earnest-looking people with bird books and binoculars. I was egregiously wrong.

True, only two of those aboard — Linda Brandenburger, a lawyer from Sacramento, California, and myself — would have had trouble distinguishing between a Peale's peregrine falcon and pigeon guillemot. But the others were tolerant of our ignorance, and eager to help out. Still, it was a relief when Linda coaxed me on my first night out to watch for the species known as an "L.B.J." — a little brown job, beyond the ability of our resident experts to identify.

By the time we disembarked, the experts, keeping a nightly tally of birds they had spotted, had listed 50 species. Of these, none gave more pleasure than the bald eagles that are as common in these islands as anywhere in North America.

On a beach that we came to know as Hawaii, for its glorious sand and the hot afternoon sun that streamed down as we stepped ashore from a motorized dinghy, a retired doctor from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lew Beckstead, tallied 14 eagles watching us stop trees along the beach. Later, on an early morning fishing trip with Mary McDonald in Darwin Sound, with mist still clinging to the hills and salmon jumping from the still waters, I watched through my binoculars as another eagle, his golden beak glinting in the sun, made swoops from his perch atop a dead spruce, finally catching a salmon.

For an outsider, one of the voyage's values was the opportunity to learn more about Canada. Among our bird watchers we numbered a federal judge from Nova Scotia, MacLeod Rogers, a retired farmer from Saskatchewan, Ed Walker, and a teacher from Toronto, Irene Berry. Three of the travelers were in their 70s, but not a complaint was heard, not even on the half-



The Darwin Sound II enters a fjord in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Right, a bald eagle and, below, a black-footed albatross.



G.S. Pennington/Photo Researchers

day that the boat had to ride out six-foot swells.

Given the northerly location of the Charlottes, I had wondered about the weather, even in July. But while the Whitneys' elaborate preboarding instructions included advice to bring heavy sweaters, waterproof boots and rain gear, we had little demand for them. For much of our journey the weather was glorious — cool evenings, misty mornings and hot days, tempting the bolder among my fellow passengers to take quick dips in the chilly Pacific waters.

Continued on page 11

Small Inns off the Beaten Path in Provence

by Thomas Netter

PROVENCE offers many things to the traveler. Basil, rosemary, sage and the seemingly omnipresent lavender provide the smells. The soft, reddish earth, washed skylines of light, faded, pastel hues of the fields and burnished plains provide its colors. The olive oils, herbal tastes and garlic define its renowned Provencal cuisine. And the Provencal wines can be the deep, full-bodied Châteaufort-du-Pape, or the fragrant Tavel and Llistel roots.

Provence also offers dozens of secluded auberges for those in search of the "splendid isolation" where they can enjoy its other pleasures. Starred or unstarred by the Michelin Guide, the smaller auberges of 10 to 20 rooms, with their refreshing swimming pools, balconies and terraces for talking the sun, quiet nights amid herb fields and olive groves and comfortable, snugly dining tables are far from the well-trodden, touring-bus stops and over-crowded towns like Arles, Avignon and Aix-en-Provence.

These are the places people will tell you to keep secret. But I do not feel guilty. With so few rooms, and as isolated as many of them are, there is no danger of their being overcrowded. And though rooms may be limited, there are many such inns to choose from.

Here are several, chosen for being away from tourist areas but still easily accessible, for being secluded or located in small, even



abandoned, villages, for being comfortable and serving good food — and for their generally low prices.

All of the auberges listed here and personally visited will provide a charming room with bath for about 300 to 425 francs (about \$50 to \$70), a price that would be hard to match closer to the sea.

In the Vaucluse, La Table du Comtat in

the village of Seguret is a perfect example. At 300 to 450 francs a night, it is not excessively expensive, while providing isolation and quiet, excellent food and an unobstructed view to the horizon. Vaison-la-Romaine has its Roman ruins and its Fauchon shop, but Seguret, with a population of less than 700, has 12 private swimming pools including the one at the au-

berge, according to a local shopkeeper.

It is that kind of place, and most of those pools belong to foreigners who have bought houses in Seguret. The Dentells, Rhone River plain and Comtat Venaissin, which gives the auberge its name, spread out from Seguret into vineyards and vegetable farms. In the village, hummingbirds hover over the lavender plants and flowering herbs. The pace, if there is any at all on the narrow, cobble-stoned streets too narrow for cars, is as slow as the brush-strokes of one of the resident artists who seem to be forever painting the 15th-century fountain and ruined castle.

Northeast, at Nyons, it is even quieter at the Aubres du Vieux Village, built on, and out of, the ruins of an abandoned medieval village and chateau. The view from the Vieux Village balconies, terrace and pool is a magnificent vista of olive groves and distant, rolling hills that glimmer in the daytime sun, but grow hazy and dusky grey with the twilight. Because of a micro-climate in the region, the auberge brochure claims, you can even eat breakfast while sitting on the terrace in winter. And at 230 to 525 francs, the 14 rooms fit into the category of quality and comfort for a fairly modest price.

This auberge has its peculiarities, one of which is forbidding smoking in its dining and bedrooms. In the lounge and bar, guests are somewhat quaintly invited to enjoy the "aroma" of a cigarette or cigar along with a digestif following what the brochure refers to as a "balanced meal."

which the owners claim is represented by choices of first and second courses on the menu.

We found another auberge quite by accident one blistering hot day while driving north through the Luberon Range. A pool seemed a necessity, but all hotels around Gordes with pools were booked. Finally, one hotel owner suggested Les Bories as an alternative.

For Les Bories had exactly two rooms (it has four now, priced at 350 to 450 francs), and two dining rooms. It is something like a primitive, fortified hamlet of high stone walls, and a vast shaded terrace around a rustic main building with two of the rooms, and a low-ceilinged, beamed restaurant. The other dining room is a borie, a stone hut made of rocks piled up in the shape of a hollow beehive, in some cases two stories high. The borie dining room is cool and intimate, the chill grey of the stone softened by white tablecloths, crystal glasses and flower vases on its few tables. The restaurant is well known, so if you aren't staying overnight, it's necessary to book a table.

La Table du Comtat in Seguret (tel: 90-46-91-49) is about 10 kilometers southwest of Vaison-la-Romaine and east of Orange. The Aubres du Vieux Village (tel: 75-26-12-88) is near Nyons on road D-94. Les Bories (tel: 90-72-00-51) is on the Senanque abbey road, D-177 northwest of Gordes. Add about 40 francs to all prices for breakfast.

Thomas Netter is a journalist based in Geneva.

TRAVEL

A Guest House in a Mad Duke's Folly

by Michael Gibson

BRISSAC, France — "First," said the Marquis de Brissac, setting forth the program for the evening. "I shall bend your ear during dinner, and then your friend here," she pointed to Guy Le Goff, the unofficial curator of the enormous Chateau de Brissac, "will show around you the castle."

The chateau, near the Loire River and a 45-minute drive southeast of Angers, is an architectural curiosity, a stone butterfly still half encased in its cocoon. Originally built as a fortress in 1502 by an ancestor of the present owners, it was turned into a palatial home by Charles de Cossé after Henri IV made him Duc de Brissac in 1594. From that year on, until his death in 1621, the first duke was busy raising a new castle inside the shell of the old, which gradually disappeared as the new took shape.

His family was horrified at the size of the venture and agreed with a helpless shrug that the duke was mad. When he died, the chateau counted 219 rooms, while two towers of the old fortress still framed the main facade like book ends. Brissac had not had time to have them torn down, and his descendants cut off the extravagant project as soon as he died. Consequently the chateau stands today pretty much as he last saw it, with seven stories of florid, honey-colored stone emerging from between the stern old towers. These have not even been properly joined to the facade and as one walks in the main door the breach can be easily seen between the old masonry, its wounds untended, and the newer one with its smooth poise, trying to pretend that it stands alone.

The marquis (whose husband, François de Brissac, was away visiting his father, the present duke, in Paris), led her guests into the dining room and affably proceeded with the plan she had laid out. Cossé, she told her guests, had become a duke because he clandestinely opened the gates of the besieged Paris to Henri IV. Inside were the partisans of the Catholic League, outside the Protestant king and his army. Cossé's act spared the city a grim ordeal, and when he was made duke, the population cheered him with a pun: He had ended the siege, it was said, *sans bris et sans sac* — without breakage or pillage.

The imposing dining-room table of dark polished wood is shapely like a racecourse, only slightly

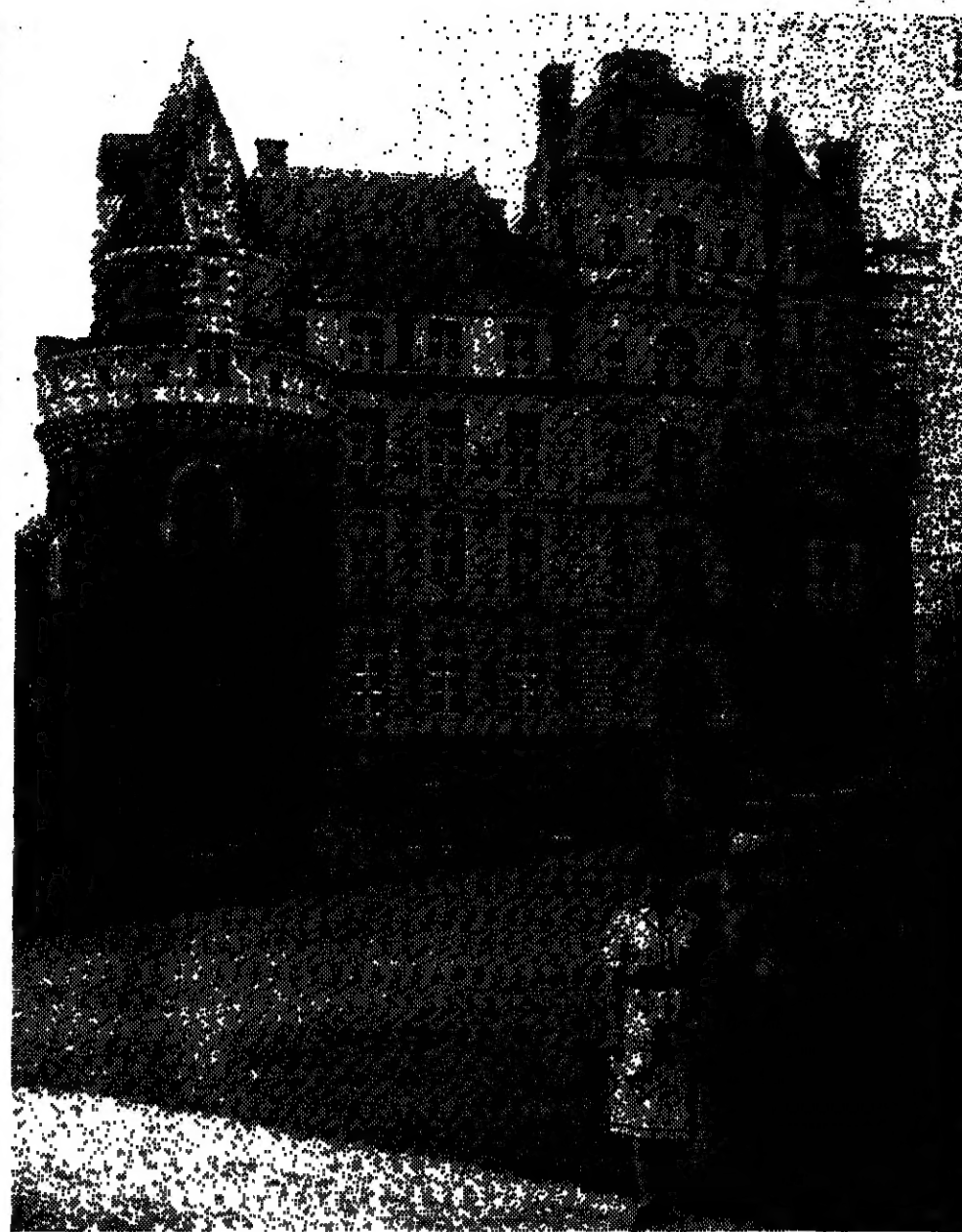
smaller. A loggia at one end of the room was built for musicians in the days of the first duke. Two of the walls are lined with large portraits, most of them depicting sallow, stern-faced, black-bearded and black-robed men you would not want to have checking your income-tax return. They were members of the Nicolai family, ancestors of the marquis, and all of them had been Premier President de la Cour des Comptes until one of them died on the guillotine in 1794. The last wall was filled with a huge view of a manor in a large formal garden, a Nicolai family property, one was told, that once stood in Berry, an eastern district of Paris on the Seine later given over to the wine merchants.

The style of the meal was grand, the food and wine were excellent, but the hard economic threat hovering over the acres of roof is, how does one keep up such an imposing pile nowadays? The dukes did all right until the revolution. After that it was a matter of resourcefulness. In this century they married into the Schneider family, one of the great mining and metal fortunes of France. The Schneiders lived on a grand scale during the 1930s, and whenever the British royal family came to France, the president of France would call on them to play the host.

But François de Brissac inherited the chateau from his uncle and he and his wife have had to face the problems of keeping up this ruinous vestige of the past with their own resources.

THEY decided to be sensible, as English peers have been, and convert the stately monument into something of an asset. After all, it did have its 219 rooms, most of them with towering ceilings and lined with 17th-century tapestries. One room is designated as the place where Louis XIII came to be reconciled with his mother, Marie de Médicis, in 1630. Electricity and central heating were put in beginning in the 1960s and many of the rooms are organized like suites, with a bathroom and a smaller bedroom originally intended for the valet or the maid. The solution then was to rent the rooms (currently at 2,070 francs a night for one person, 2,760 for two — \$345 to \$460 — including dinner by candlelight with the marquis and his wife, or to accommodate parties or seminars in the many large reception rooms. People who want to come and stay need only write or call — they do not need an introduction.

Some colorful extras are not included in the room and board. The marquis, who has a stable for stag hunting, will show off his hounds. At his signal they dash off, baying loudly, first in this direction, then in that, offering a pleasant sight until it finally dawns upon them that they are being strung along. Guests can also ask for a hunting horn serenade and enjoy a sound that is nostalgic beyond belief, or ride with the hounds during the hunting season, or shoot duck and



The owners in front of Brissac.

pheasant, or take a trip in a hot-air balloon, starting from the chateau. (Prices range from 2,000 francs to 3,600 francs an hour for the balloon ride.)

Jacqueline de Brissac was fond of parties and hunting in her youth, and when she stopped going out and got rid of her horses a few years ago, and declared that she was going to acquire a doctor's degree in theology, it raised a few eyebrows. She hasn't got her degree yet, but is still working at it while running her home as a glorified B&B and scrounging around for solutions to the endless problems of maintenance. Her latest brainstorm has led her to solicit industrial patronage to restore parts of the building — without success so far. After all, she argues, this castle belongs to France and helping her can only help the image of the firm.

Following this line of argument is like sticking to a nice theological distinction, and the marquis occasionally gets trapped in the rhetoric of the day. Some boys from a tech-

nical school once came to visit the chateau. They looked somewhat solemnly at all the history heaped around them and allowed that they were technically minded and had no use for vestiges of the past. "No problem," said the marquis. "This building is full of interesting technical features." And she improvised a technical tour that appeared to fascinate them.

When it was over she let the ambient democratic enthusiasm get the better of her: "This building is part of the French heritage," she declared. "It belongs to all of you. You are welcome to come here and stay whenever you wish." A few months later the director of the school telephoned, sounding a bit embarrassed. "The boys claim you said they could come and stay," he explained, "and we were wondering . . . would you mind." Jacqueline de Brissac gulped and said by all means, let them come. So the boys came back and this ultimately led to the restoration of one part of the building.

Other rooms are being restored as means allow. Guy Le Goff, a lawyer in Angers who takes an uncharacteristically dim view of the French Revolution (Brissac is far from the Vendée, a royalist hotbed at the time), is devoted to the building and its history. This has led him to become its self-appointed curator and restorer. He recently revived a charming little theater on the top floor of the building, where François de Brissac's grandmother, said to have had an excellent voice, used to give recitals for guests who came from all over for the occasion.

After dinner the marquis led the guests across the hall to another and much larger drawing room. On the table, in a silver frame, was a photograph of Queen Mary getting out of a Rolls-Royce in front of Brissac. Coffee and liqueurs were served before the guests began the visit of the upper floors.

For reservations: Chateau de Brissac, 49320 Brissac. Tel: 41.91.23.43 or 41.91.22.21.

Naturalist's Paradise *Continued from page 9*

When we ran into a squall, on our next-to-last day out, an initial queasiness in the swells quickly gave way to an appreciation of the beauty of the islands in stormy weather.

Along the way we passed several ghost towns. Relics of the islands' boom times, between the turn of the century and World War II, they spoke for men, long departed, who hoped for fortunes in gold and silver and iron ore. At Lockport, on Darwin Sound, we walked a mile or more into the mountains along a cedar-plank pathway that led to an abandoned mine, and wandered along the overgrown shoreline where a thriving village had stood. Little remained to testify to lost hopes but a 1930s Ford truck, favored now as a nesting place for birds, and a rusting shovel head in a stream beside the beach. Above us, as we walked, an eagle kept vigil.

Brochures for the trip had spoken of Irene Whitney's gourmet cooking, and they did not mislead. Irene learned her cooking while working as an au pair in Paris. Every evening brought an exquisite meal — fresh salmon, prime rib roast, mussels, fettuccini and always a good bottle of French or Californian wine. Bread was baked aboard, as well as a birthday cake. Desserts were equally tasty, and varied. Breakfast would have shamed many a hotel, with sausages and waffles and pots of steaming coffee.

Naturalist pleasures were boundless. At Cape St. James, the southernmost point of the islands, we watched hundreds of nesting sea lions, the massive males sitting regally along the rocks surrounded by a dozen or so female females each. Farther north, a black bear moseyed along a beach, oblivious to the yacht a few hundred yards away. At Hotsp-

ings Island, where the Haida have channeled spring water into rock pools looking out across Juan Perez Sound, we loomed in the pools as eagles soared above. At Ninistim, site of an old Haida village on St. Anthony Island, a deer grazed in the grass among century-old totem poles arrayed along the beachfront. Ninistim, declared a World Heritage Site by the United Nations in 1980, is considered by many experts to be the best preserved traditional Indian site in the Pacific Northwest.

When the Darwin II's guest book was passed around on our last morning aboard, the comments were uniformly enthusiastic. I, for my left, determined to return soon with my wife, convinced that few vacations, anywhere, would provide us with a better mix of history, fun and new experiences.

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THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Recalling the Good Old Days Of Civilized Business Treks

by Roger Collis

AS John Miller sees it, business travel was a much more civilized experience 50 years ago. Especially flying.

Miller, a retired British aerospace manufacturer and former TWA captain (he flew DC-2s in 1935-36), is president of the World Solar Power Foundation. He now lives in Monte Carlo and has been an inveterate first-class traveler since 1936.

"I flew one traveled by boat in the greatest luxury. The German line had the Bremen and the Europa, the French had the Normandie and the France and we had the Aquitania, the Mauritania and later, the Queen Mary. There was none of this standing about in line for hours to show your passport and tickets. You went down by train to Southampton in great comfort. Then straight aboard the boat with your luggage delivered direct to your cabin. At the other end, immigration was on board, so that when the boat docked at pier 96 on the Hudson River, your baggage was put under your name on long tables. The customs officer marked them and a porter would take them to a taxi or car. There was none of this awful business of hanging

about for hours. When one thinks of the beginning of trans-Atlantic and continental air travel in the U.S., it was a simple business trip. And remarkably comfortable it seems. You checked in downtown at the airline ticket office and were taken out to the airport by limo. No waiting. You climbed aboard the plane and settled down in a reclining lounge chair. You were served a hot meal with real china, glass and linen. Later you'd stretch out in a twin-bed-size berth (separate dressing rooms for men and women) and sleep during the flight.

This is how it was on the Sky-sleeper service between New York and California which TWA inaugurated in June 1937 with the new DC-3 Sleeper Transport (American Airlines had started a similar service in September 1936). The one-night coast-to-coast flight took just over 11 hours, with stops at St. Louis, Kansas City and Albuquerque. But you were not disturbed during takeoffs and landings and could sleep right through till you arrived in the morning.

"It was all one class with 16 seats on each side of the aisle and lots of legroom," Miller says. "They were very comfortable."

Even more luxurious were the Clipper flying boats that pioneered the Pacific and Atlantic routes. Pan Am started the first trans-Pacific service in 1935. And in 1939 it flew scheduled services between New York and Marseille via Lisbon. Then in 1945 came the Lockheed Constellation, which TWA flew half-way round the world (San Francisco-Los Angeles-Kansas City-Newfoundland-Lisbon-Paris-Bern-Rome). It had 16 berths and nine chaise longue. This was followed in 1949 by the double-decked Boeing Stratocruiser, which had sleeping berths and a downstairs lounge. A very comfortable plane, according to Miller.

Quality of travel in those days was probably due as much to the attitude of airlines and airport authorities as the in-flight amenities. You could do things that are unthinkable today.

Miller says: "I started an aerospace business in England in 1937 when I came back from flying with TWA and after the war I emigrated to America and built a factory at Newport, Rhode Island, on the local airfield. When I had to go to England, I'd make a reservation on BOAC and get an air taxi to fly me

200 miles down to New York. One time we arrived at Idlewild [now JFK] and couldn't get permission to land. I took the taxi and said to the tower, 'Look, my flight for England leaves in 10 minutes.' The guy said, 'Okay, you're number two.' But when we taxied up, the Stratocruiser had left and was waiting to takeoff at the far end of the runway. I said to BOAC, 'I'm terribly sorry, we've been circling half an hour.' 'That's all right, sir, we've sent a car for you. We'll fix it up with immigration.' So I went scooting off down the taxiway to the plane. They pushed my bags in one door, opened another door and pushed me into the bar. I climbed up the stairs into my seat."

Slowly, to a recent experience with Pan Am when Miller took the direct Nice-New York flight. "They said, we'll give you a free helicopter ride to 60th Street Skyport. Well we arrived in New York (a comfortable flight, no complaints; I had the front seat in first class) then had to walk down endless corridors into a huge immigration hall which had 60-70 people in line before each booth. I had to wait an hour and a half — my fault, I should have ordered a wheelchair. Then I had to get my luggage. I'd missed the helicopter and had to wait another hour for the next one. I got to the heliport where a driver put the bags into a limo and without asking where I wanted to go took me to 37th and Second Avenue. 'But I want to go to the Drake Hotel.' 'Sorry, sir, we just leave you here. You can pick up a cab.' I said, 'It's my good luck it's not pouring with rain.' Next morning, Pan Am lost a bag of mine in Chicago. Do you think I have had any compensation? They haven't even acknowledged my letters."

Miller says quality started to deteriorate in the late 1950s. "I think we've gone about everything the wrong way. With hindsight it's easy to see why. If we'd foreseen the extent of the tourist traffic, we'd have said, let's have separate airports for first class and business passengers and keep them small. Instead they built bigger airports and bigger planes. The reason why more and more rich executives have their own planes is because they will not put up with being treated like cattle before they get on the plane and once they get off."

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Herbald Tribune

TRAVEL

Shooting the Rapids On the Jordan River

by Thomas L. Friedman

YOU'VE been to Israel twice, and you're looking for something a little bit different this time around. You have trekked up Masada more times than the Roman Legion, you have danced on Dizengoff Street in Tel Aviv until your feet pleaded for mercy and you have bargained yourself breathless with so many shopkeepers in the Old City of Jerusalem that you are ready to pay retail for the rest of your life.

The folks at Kibbutz Kfar Blum have just the thing for you—kayaking through rapids down the Jordan River. Your travel agent may not have gotten the word yet, but paddling down the world's most famous overgrown stream is the hottest new tourist attraction in northern Israel.

Just how hot? Lined up and waiting for a kayak at the Kfar Blum on a warm weekday last month, one could find two bus loads of kibbutzniks from the Haifa area, a jeep full of soldiers on their way home for the weekend and two pregnant Orthodox Jewish women wearing smile-length dresses and headscarves, who told a dumbstruck kayaking instructor that they had driven from Jerusalem after having seen a report about the kayaking on Israeli television.

The kayaking enterprise, which began in July, is the brainchild of Pini Almog, a member of Kfar Blum, which is situated in the Upper Galilee region near the point where the Hasbani, Dan and Banias rivers converge to form the Jordan.

An outdoor enthusiast with an entrepreneurial gleam in his eye—somewhat rare among socialist kibbutzniks—Almog had been enjoying kayaking down the Jordan for some time when it struck him that with a "little investment his kibbutz could turn it into a profitable business. Collective farms know a lot about raising chickens or cotton or even alligators; some have high-tech industries and some hotels. But kayaking?

"At first everyone here said to me, 'Are you crazy? You think we are going to spend money on that?' recalled Almog as he sat outside his makeshift office on the banks of the Jordan. "The kibbutz had meetings, and we voted and we had more meetings. The kibbutz is a great place for living but not for starting a business."

"Finally, the kibbutz assembly agreed to invest some money," he added. "But in a kibbutz everyone has to work, and they said this kayaking is not really work, so I still do my regular job as activities director for the high school."

Kayaking at Kfar Blum is also not really kayaking. The so-called kayakers are closer to inflatable two-person canoes, made of rubber but powered by double-headed paddles of the type used in kayaking. Call it kayaking or canyoning.

Normally, visitors drive through Kfar

Blum to the kayaking office on the riverfront, where Almog and his associate, Danny Sasson, offer quick instructions before take-off. Since it is no more complicated than paddling a canoe, the lessons do not take long. Every kayaker is equipped with a kayak for two people, an inflatable seat, a life preserver and a paddle.

The kayaks are rented by the hour at a rate of \$9 for a minimum of 1½ hours. It takes 90 minutes to two hours, depending on how fast you paddle, to make it from the starting point at Kfar Blum to the Lehavot Habashan Bridge. There, you drag your kayak out of the water and wait for the bus to shuttle you and your equipment back to the main office.

For our trip, Almog arranged to set off in the Hasbani River, a few miles north from the point where it converges into the Jordan at Kfar Blum. Arab legend has it that the Dan, Banias and Hasbani rivers were all arguing one day over which of them was the greatest in the world. God supposedly got angry with them and to shut them up he forged them into one river—the Jordan.

To look at the Jordan today is to think that God may still be mad at the rivers. The size of the Jordan is in inverse proportion to its historical reputation, which dates back to a papyrus from the 13th century B.C.

The famous river, which the Israelites, led by Joshua, crossed into the Promised Land, in whose waters Jesus was baptized and on whose banks Jephthah, Gideon and Saul lived their legendary lives, is only 30 to 50 feet (nine to 15 meters) across and three to six feet deep during the late summer months. No one ever confused it with the Amazon.

We set off in two kayaks, with a store of cold drinks lodged into the nose of our craft. One of the nice things about kayaking at Kfar Blum is that you can go down river at whatever pace you please. If exercise is your objective, you can work up a sweat by paddling all the way or by racing with your friends, as a group of Israeli Navy water commandos were doing the other day.

But if bird-watching or escaping the maddening crowd is your preference, you can let the river gently carry you along, while you paddle only to keep from bouncing too often into the soft reeds, water lilies and other vegetation that lines the banks. Sit back, pull out a beer or a cold soda and observe the scenery and wildlife—only crickets, turtles and an occasional rapid will disturb your idyll.

The first rapid we encountered was on the Hasbani, about a 10-foot drop to the next level of the river. But if the only such descent you have ever made in a boat was in the safety of an ocean liner traveling through the Panama Canal, the drop-off looks like nothing short of Niagara Falls.

The people who preceded us could be heard to scream "Mamma" and "God save me" in several different languages as they



This famous river is only about three to six feet deep in the late summer months. But it does have its rapids.

slipped over the top and disappeared through the boulders down to the rushing river level below.

We circled around the edge of the rapid for a moment, screwing up my courage, before we shot through, with our paddles raised over our heads so they didn't catch on the rocks. In late summer, well after the spring rains, the rapids are quite tame. But don't try this in March just after the snow has melted.

As soon as our rubber kayak tipped over the edge into the rapid we bounced easily through the rocks and rather softly tumbled down the white water. If you can ride a roller coaster you can do this.

ALMOG insists that no one has ever been hurt on his tours. Many of the intrepid kayakers at Kfar Blum would shoot the rapids, then pull over to the bank, lift their kayak out, drag it a few hundred feet upriver and shoot the rapids again.

"That is why we charge by the hour," mused Almog.

After we emerged from the narrow Hasbani, which in some places was almost covered with a ceiling of vegetation and trees, the Jordan seemed like a wide open space.

The Jordan River valley is on the main north-south migration route for birds that summer in Europe and winter in Africa. During the spring and fall the sky is sometimes blank with starlings as they ride the wind currents through the valley or blanket trees for an overnight rest. Cranes, doves and

kingfishers also regularly crisscross the river, devouring their favorite insects or water life.

The river itself is surrounded by the lush "jungle of the Jordan"—the riverine Jordan forest, which in this area is dominated by willows, bamboo, reeds, tamarisk, oleander, acacia and papyrus. In the distance, you can see the Golan Heights plateau, which lies to the east, and the mountains of Naftali, Lebanon and Hermon, which lie to the west and the north.

The mountains, which are associated with some of the deadliest wars in the modern history of the Middle East, provide a mute contrast to the placid Jordan as it quietly curls its way south to Lake Kinneret (Lake Tiberias) and the Dead Sea. Floating along, it is hard not to contemplate all the history this river has witnessed. Three feet deep or not, the Jordan could tell the Amazon a thing or two.

The only sound we heard as we paddled downstream was what Almog calls "the music of the Jordan." That is the whistle of the wind through the reeds, blended with the chorus of warbling birds and the distant rumble of approaching rapids.

There are two more rapids to be braved on the Jordan section of the trip up to the Lehavot Habashan Bridge—the end point of the standard tour. Both are roughly 3- to 10-foot drops into brief patches of white water—just enough to write home about, but not enough to scare anyone off.

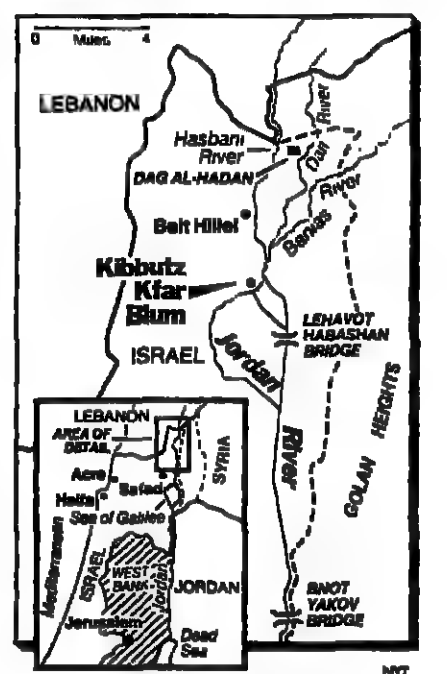
Almog is hoping to arrange with the Jordan River authorities to build four or five more rapids for next season.

In addition to this short trip, lasting about 90 minutes and covering about four miles (about six kilometers), Kfar Blum offers a longer trip, covering about 20 miles and including eight rapids, down to the Bnot Yakov Bridge. This latter tour, which takes about six hours in the summer, has to be arranged in advance with the kibbutz so that a truck can be sent to pick you up.

The melting snows from Mount Hermon and the winter rains are the main sources of the Jordan. In winter and spring the river is too high and fast for the casual kayaker. As a result, the kayaking season at Kfar Blum runs from late March, depending on when the rains stop, to late October or early November, depending on when they begin again.

After you have worked up an appetite on the river there are two restaurants that have opened in the Galilee in the last few years that are definitely worth a visit. One, called Dag al-Hadad, or Fish on the Dan, is outside Beit Hillel, five miles north of Kfar Blum, on a tributary of the Dan River. The restaurant raises its own trout in ponds behind the kitchen. The eating area is set up in the open air under willow and fig trees on a tiny island situated between two streams flowing off the Dan. The tables are reached either by crossing two narrow bridges or by tiptoeing on the rocks across the waterway.

The menu consists of various types of grilled and fried fresh trout, in addition to Arabic salads and fresh vegetables. It is all washed down with white wine from the Go-



lan Heights or Israeli beer in a frosted mug. It is open from 11 A.M. until midnight every day of the week; dinner for two at Dag al-Hadad costs about \$30 with wine. The restaurant does not have a phone, let alone take reservations.

© 1987 The New York Times

FOOD

The Heartier Side of a Great Chef

PARIS — Inside many a reserved, white-topped grand chef is a hearty bistro proprietor trying to get out. The same chef who breathes the rarified air of truffles and foie gras also often dreams of simpler, lusty fare served in relaxed surroundings.

The customers seem to be of like mind. Let's cut out the fanfare and the four-hour

PATRICIA WELLS

meals, not to mention the checks that climb easily to 600 francs a person, they say. Let's push back the carpets, roll up our sleeves and dive into sensuous food that revives and satisfies.

Michel Rostang, the outwardly gleeful owner of one of Paris's newest and most

With his new bistro, Michel Rostang has figured out a way to have it all.

veau, andouillette and gras double, the litany of offerings from the family of tripe.

Rostang and his staff have done a remarkably good job of subtly updating what I consider the best bistro fare of all—that from the tiny, back-street *bouchons* of Lyon.

Rostang is no stranger to Lyon or to authentic bistros. For generations his family ran the Hotel du Commerce—first noted in the Michelin in 1912—in the Savoy village

ham and cheese gratin of macaroni; the dry *concheros*, or legs of duck; and remain unconvinced of the gastronomic merits of most French beef, bland and tough and served here as thick, beautiful, but unimpressive, *côte du boeuf*.

For those not yet conditioned to classic bistro fare, Rostang offers a few modern dishes, which do not seem awkwardly out of place. There is a stunning terrine of red peppers, tomatoes and fresh anchovies; an unusual galette, or thick corn pancake, filled with salmon and bathed in a fine curry sauce; and a serviceable carpaccio of tuna, thinly sliced tuna marinated in oil and served with grilled country bread.

With the Lyonnais fare there's nothing better than cheap red wine poured out of thick-bottomed glass bottles, and Rostang comes through with traditional half-liter bottles of a satisfying *grande fillette*, a fruity, pure syrah red from the *collines Rhodanaises* in the northern part of the Rhone Valley, honestly priced at 39 francs. Other wine offerings are limited, but wisely chosen. They include a superb white Savoy, the Chignin from René Quenard; Léon Beyer's pinot d'Alsace, and Georges Dubouche's omnipresent but welcoming Brully.

With this there are the superb country baguettes from the Monsieur Pain bakery across the street. Dessert offerings are limited, and include a marvelous warm cake-like *clafoutis* of raspberries, and a contrived *macaronade caramelisée à la vanille*, a pale version of *crème brûlée* topped with macaroons.

If Anne Clément were in the food business, she would probably run one of Paris's best and most beautiful bistros, but her line is everything that relates to gastronomy except the food, and that's all right with me.

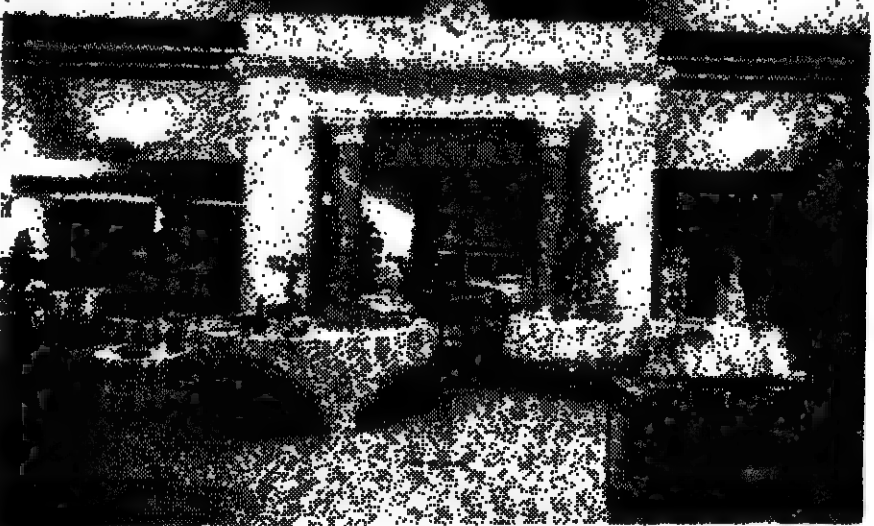
In 1979 this ambitious young woman opened a tiny boutique called Au Bain Marie on Rue du Mail, just off Place des Victoires. It was full of nostalgic bric-a-brac: silver tableware and china from the old cruise lines, antique cookbooks, bright posters, amusing menu cards, silver asparagus tongs and the multicolored barbotine pottery plates decorated with asparagus and artichokes, cherries and garden flowers.

Au Bain Marie was an immediate success, outgrew its quarters and moved into a renovated space nearby. Now it has grown more, and Anne Clément's fantasy world fills an elegant space behind the Hotel de Clillon, a huge, airy shop that once housed furs labeled Christian Dior.

Like a toy store for gastronomes, Au Bain Marie still manages to mix the practical with the frivolous, offering everything from down-to-earth French housewives' cookbooks from the 1940s to posh silver-domed trolleys and antique lace tablecloths.

Bistrot d'A Côté, 10 Rue Gustave-Flaubert, Paris 17; tel. 42.67.05.81. Closed Saturday lunch and all day Sunday. Credit card: Visa. From 150 to 200 francs a person, including wine and service.

Au Bain Marie, 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8; tel. 42.66.59.74. Open Monday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa.



The new Au Bain Marie.

popular dining spots—Le Bistrot d'A Côté—has figured out a way to have it all. While the Michelin two-star restaurant that bears his name runs smoothly along in a residential section of the 17th Arrondissement, Rostang now also runs a charming turn-of-the-century bistro next door.

He began with impeccable material. The adjacent 1900s epicure was in perfect condition, with tin ceilings and mirrored walls. As traditions of the time dictated, the grocery store was fashioned with practical, thick marble shelves on one side, for the cream, butter, and eggs, and elegant wooden shelves on the other to stack the dry goods. Rostang and his wife, Marie-Claude, have filled these shelves with treasures gathered at Paris's flea markets over a month of Sundays, when they trekked home with colorful asparagus plates and pitchers, Art Deco-style clocks and radios, and an enormous collection of well-worn, familiar, red Michelin guides.

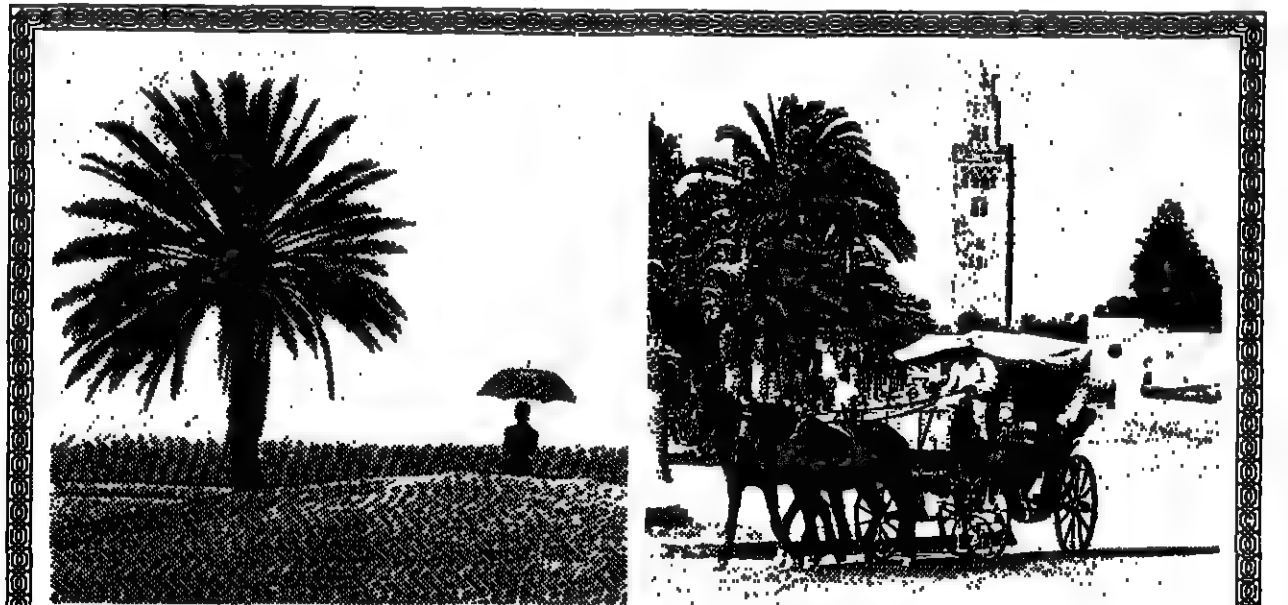
It all makes an ideal, even idyllic, backdrop for a traditional Lyonnais bistro, for hearty platters of he-man fare—meltingly tender chickens and creamy potato gratins, lentils and macaroni, salads of curly endive, and thick, rare steaks. For serious bistro fans, there is also *sabote* sausage and tête de

of Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin, where Rostang was born 40 years ago.

The Bistrot d'A Côté offers a limited number of popular dishes, with a handful of daily specials noted on the blackboards along the walls. Some of the best dishes sampled recently include a sturdy *salade paysanne* (fresh greens with chunks of beef and Beauport cheese); a superbly fresh and well-seasoned terrine of chicken livers; crisp green lentils topped with *cervelat* sausage; and a complex terrine of duck confit accompanied by wilted green cabbage. I loved his authentic *saladier Lyonnais*, which traditionally includes everything but the kitchen sink. Combining chicken livers and potatoes, curly endive and anchovies, hard cooked eggs and chunks of lamb's feet, it is the kind of dish that takes a bit of warming up to, but once you do, you're glad you did.

The best main course selections included a wonderfully satisfying *volaillé au vinaigre de vin à la grenobloise*, moist and flavorful chicken smothered in wine and tomatoes and served with a rich and creamy potato gratin; and the classic *tête de veau sauce grise*, calf's head sauced with an egg, herb and caper-filled mayonnaise.

I was less enthusiastic about the rather dry



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ECONOMIC SCENE

Deficits, Populism Hamper U.S. Action on Debt Crisis

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the eve of the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, the United States is trying to make up for lost time by demonstrating that it is ready to tackle the world's serious economic and financial problems. At the head of the list is the inability of the developing countries to service their debts, which now exceed \$1 trillion.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d has said that the United States is willing to start negotiating to increase the World Bank's \$85 billion in capital, but without specifying by how much. Barber B. Conable Jr., the former New York congressman who is president of the World Bank, has estimated the need at between \$40 billion and \$80 billion. In heavy trouble himself at the bank for his moralizing and shattering reorganization and layoffs, Mr. Conable now needs heavy aid from the United States and probably will get it.

As Congress struggles with red ink, it is resisting contributing more aid to the World Bank.

The United States, Mr. Baker said, is likely to assume 20 percent of its share of the capital increase of the World Bank, as it did in 1981. That sounds like a huge amount, but its effect on the federal budget would probably be very small, only a minor fraction of the capital pledged would be paid into the bank. Only in a crisis would the United States and other nations be asked to pay the whole of their pledges.

Thus, if the bank's total capital increase were \$60 billion, the midpoint of the range sought by Mr. Conable, and if the 1981 pattern of a 7.5 percent payment were followed, the U.S. pledge would be \$12 billion and it would pay \$900 million over five years, or \$180 million a year.

With the 1988 federal budget estimated at \$1,032 trillion, the U.S. contribution to the capital increase of the World Bank next year would be less than 0.02 percent of the federal budget. American bankers, fearful of their exposure in the Third World, insist that is a very good deal for the nation. The commercial banks have been struggling to reduce their own exposure in Latin America and elsewhere.

BUT CONGRESS is resistant to contributing more support to the developing countries, the World Bank and the commercial banks. With the federal budget in deficit, and Congress struggling to eliminate the red ink, many congressmen are feeling pressure at home from those who cannot understand why grants to foreigners should be increased while social programs to help needy Americans are being cut.

Aid to developing countries and the world financial system is translated by populists into "bailing out the banks." The old American antipathy toward the big money centers of the East is exacerbated by troubles in oil-producing areas and the farm belt.

The rising populist resistance in the United States to granting foreign aid is matched by rising populist resentment in the developing countries over repaying debts to rich first world countries and to the commercial banks.

To avoid a global debt disaster, worldwide growth must be strengthened. But American efforts to provide leadership for world economic expansion is handicapped by the budget and trade deficits, which prevent the nation from playing the role of lender of last resort for other countries.

Instead, it has kept the world economy growing by playing the role, as the financier George Soros put it, of "borrower of last resort" — and, equally crucial, as market of last resort.

But there are limits to how far the United States can go before it is overwhelmed by debts of its own. Its leadership role now requires it to persuade the other industrial countries to take on more of the financial burdens for the poor, and for the military needs of the Western alliance.

N.Y. Bank Proposes Merger

Targets Irving For \$1.4 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Bank of New York Co. offered Friday to acquire Irving Bank Corp. for about \$1.4 billion, in what would be one of the largest U.S. bank mergers ever.

The announcement sent Irving Bank's stock up \$2.75 a share to close at \$78 on the New York Stock Exchange. Bank of New York's stock closed \$1.50 higher at \$43.75.

Bank of New York said Irving Bank had previously rejected its overtures.

Irving Bank said it would study the unsolicited offer, but would have no further comment until its board acted on the offer.

If the acquisition succeeded, it would create the 11th largest U.S. bank holding company with assets of more than \$40 billion, Bank of New York said.

Bank of New York announced its proposal to buy all of Irving's outstanding shares in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

J. Carter Bascot, chairman of Bank of New York, said it had made a formal takeover proposal Wednesday but Irving had rejected the offer on Thursday.

Under terms of the offer, Bank of New York would exchange \$80 per share in cash for 47.4 percent of Irving's shares and 19 shares of Bank of New York common stock per share for 32.6 percent of Irving's shares.

Bank of New York said it currently owns 888,634 shares of Irving, or 4.9 percent of the roughly 18.1 million shares outstanding.

The biggest U.S. bank merger that had previously been announced was the \$1.34 billion agreement in July between First Fidelity Bancorporation of New Jersey and Fidelity Inc. of Philadelphia.

Bank of New York said that if the takeover is completed, it will sell some of Irving's retail branches and at least \$300 million in loans to less developed countries.

Borland Opts for Straitlaced Sidekick

Software Maker Merges to Lure The Pinstripes

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SCOTT'S VALLEY, California — In an industry known for its colorful entrepreneurs, Philippe Kahn has stood out — for his long Hawaiian shirt, his impromptu saxophone solos at news conferences, and last but not least, for the success of the microcomputer software company he founded.

Neither Mr. Kahn nor his four-year-old company, Borland International Inc., is a household word. But among his peers in the microcomputer industry, he is nearly as famous as Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft Corp., and Mitchell Kapor, the founder of Lotus Development Corp.

Mr. Kahn built Borland into a small but thriving niche player catering mainly to computer hobbyists with relatively inexpensive software for writing programs and organizing data.

But now Mr. Kahn, a French mathematician who was an illegal alien when he founded Borland, is trying to transform his company into a giant that sells a broad range of software to a broad range of customers, including one it has largely ignored: corporations.

Mr. Kahn's quest for size reflects a relatively new trend in the industry. Small companies are finding it more difficult to survive as marketing costs and breadth of product offerings become increasingly important.

But as Borland demonstrates, the path to bigness is fraught with risks.

Earlier this month, Borland completed the acquisition of Ansa Software, a respected maker of data base management programs. But the merger's success will depend on the integration of Borland's unconventional "Hawaiian shirt" corporate culture with Ansa's more traditional pin-stripe suit culture.

At the same time, Mr. Kahn is moving Borland into the applications software market by offering programs ranging from a spreadsheet to word processing. But that will place it in more direct competition with such big



Philippe Kahn of Borland International Inc., which acquired Ansa Software in a \$37 million stock swap.

Top 10 Microcomputer Software Companies

Based on calendar-year 1986 revenues, in millions.

Company	Revenue
Lotus Development	\$282.9
Microsoft	250.0
Ashton-Tate	203.2
Autodesk	52.4
WordPerfect	52.2
Microsoft International	35.8
Electronic Arts	30.2
Borland International	30.0
Digital Research	29.0
Activision	26.4

Note: Ansa Software was acquired 30th with 1986 sales of \$1.1 million.

Source: Company reports

West Germany Has Narrower Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIEN — The merchandise trade surplus narrowed to 6.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.58 billion) in August, from 9.9 billion DM in July and 8.1 billion a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

The office said that the value of imports rose 5.5 percent to 29.6 billion DM in August from a year earlier, while exports advanced 3.1 percent to 36.1 billion DM.

Analysts said that the report will help German officials attending monetary meetings in Washington. West Germany's trading partners have urged it to cut its trade surplus, which they believe is a major factor in world economic imbalances.

Meanwhile, a member of the Bundesbank council, Lothar Müller, forecast that gross national product, the total output of goods and services, would grow by less than 1.5 percent in 1987. The government is forecasting growth of 1.5 to 2 percent.

The government has expressed growing alarm over the debt-servicing ratio. Debt now consumes more than 40 percent of Yugoslavia's export revenues.

In 1986 and the first half of 1987, Yugoslavia cut its debt principal by about \$1.9 billion, but short-term debt has been increasing, official sources said.

Finance Minister Svetozar Rikunovic is in Washington for talks with creditors and the International Monetary Fund, which is likely to seek renewed supervision of the Yugoslav economy.

Under a three-year standby arrangement that expired in May 1986, the IMF supervised the economy. The arrangement was replaced with "enhanced monitoring," whereby the IMF reviews economic performance twice a year.

Fed Rebuffed Treasury On Overseas Rate Cuts

Officials Sought Link to Discount Hike

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates earlier this month, Alan Greenspan, the Fed's new chairman, rebuffed appeals from the Treasury Department to ask West Germany and Japan to lower their rates at the same time, according to Reagan administration officials.

"If you're going to do it, why not trade it for something" overseas, said an official who in other respects supported the Fed's decision.

"It was a rather major lost opportunity," another official said. A source at the Fed confirmed that there had been no discussion of coordination with other countries, and that the Fed considers decisions on the discount rate to be its own responsibility.

The discount rate, which is what the Fed charges financial institutions for loans, was raised on Sept. 4 by a half point to 6 percent.

The officials, who supported Mr. Greenspan's appointment, speculated that he had proceeded unilaterally in part to show the central bank's independence from the administration, which has pressed for lower Japanese and West German rates. From here on, they said, he might collaborate more readily with the administration.

This is the first apparent conflict between Mr. Greenspan and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, the government's top economic policy maker.

Some outsiders speculated that, when Mr. Greenspan made the decision to raise the discount rate, he was not yet comfortable in negotiating by telephone with the German and Japanese central bankers. Mr. Greenspan, who took office in August, did not meet these central bankers in an official capacity until the weekend after the rate decision, at a regular gathering of central bankers in Basel.

"He didn't have the relationship where he could call these guys and say, 'Hey, let's do something,'" said Robert Solomon, an economist at the Brookings Institution and a former chief international economist at the Fed.

In the Treasury's view, Germany and Japan should at least have been asked to buttress the Fed's action by lowering their interest rates. Even if they had refused to go along, it may have improved the chances of future appeals.

A wider gap between U.S. and foreign interest rates lures foreign investment into dollar-denominated securities and thus supports the U.S. currency. The dollar also has a hearing on the inflation rate be-



Alan Greenspan

cause, as the currency declines, prices of imported goods rise.

Aside from giving immediate help to the dollar, the administration believes that the overseas rate reductions would have given the currency longer-term support by spurring these countries' domestic growth to attract U.S. imports and cut the U.S. trade deficit.

But by not soliciting help from other countries, Mr. Greenspan also breached the policy of Mr. Baker and the former Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, of attempting to coordinate the major countries' moves on interest rates and exchange rates.

Mr. Greenspan's decision was especially irksome to the Treasury, administration officials said, because it came so soon before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which is scheduled for next week. For nearly two years, Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker used the days surrounding such meetings to call attention to the coordination policy.

Mr. Baker, who would often consider such decisions for days with Mr. Volcker, had been on a fishing trip in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming until the day before the rate rise, out of touch with his office.

If Mr. Baker had not been away, some officials said, he might have tried to dissuade the Fed from moving so quickly.

In announcing its decision, the Fed made no mention of the dollar, and instead cited its intention "to deal effectively and in a timely way with potential inflationary pressures."

In particular, the Fed was concerned by investor expectations of higher inflation.

Some economists and administration officials have suggested that Mr. Greenspan, by citing domestic economic considerations and not the dollar, perhaps saw no need to collaborate with other countries.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 25
Australian dollar	1.4825
British pound	1.6250
Canadian dollar	1.2500
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.3636
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.64
Netherlands guilder	3.6363
Swiss franc	1.4825
West German mark	1.3636
Yugoslav dinar	13.6364

Other Dollar Values	Sept. 25
Argentine peso	1.3636
Brazilian cruzeiro	1.3636
Chilean peso	1.3636
Colombian peso	1.3636
Costa Rican colón	1.3636
Czechoslovak koruna	1.3636
Dominican peso	1.3636
Ecuadorian sucre	1.3636
El Salvador colón	1.3636
Guatemalan quetzal	1.3636
Honduran lempira	1.3636
Indian rupee	1.3636
Israeli sheqel	1.3636
Kenyan shilling	1.3636
Malaysian ringgit	1.3636
Mexican peso	1.3636
Nicaraguan córdoba	1.3636
Panamanian balboa	1.3636
Paraguayan guaraní	1.3636
Peruvian sol	1.3636
Salvadoran colón	1.3636
Sri Lankan rupee	1.3636
Taiwan dollar	1.3636
Tanzanian shilling	1.3636
Uruguayan peso	1.3636
Venezuelan bolívar	1.3636

Forward Rates	Sept. 25
1 month	1.3636
3 months	1.3636
6 months	1.3636
1 year	1.3636

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	Sept. 25
1 month	7.50%
3 months	7.50%
6 months	7.50%
1 year	7.50%

Key Money Rates	Sept. 25
1 month	7.50%
3 months	7.50%
6 months	7.50%
1 year	7.50%

Asian Dollar Deposits	Sept. 25
1 month	7.50%
3 months	7.50%
6 months	7.50%
1 year	7.50%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Sept. 25
1 month	7.50%
3 months	7.50%
6 months	7.50%
1 year	7.50%

Gold	Sept. 25
1 ounce	350.00
100 ounces	35,000.00
1 ton	3,500,000.00

WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? OUR GLOBAL RESOURCES, FOR EXAMPLE

If you know banking, you probably know that TDB is one of the largest banks in Switzerland. What you may not know, however, is that we provide our services — from private banking to foreign exchange — on a worldwide scale.

Through our global link with American Express Bank Ltd. and its 99 offices in 43 countries, we offer the advantages of one of the world's largest networks. What's more, we give you access to the unique investment opportunities provided by the American Express family of companies — world leaders in the financial services field.

TDB did not achieve its present position overnight. The bank was founded in Geneva over a quarter-century ago, and has grown rapidly ever since. While growth remains one of our objectives, it is a point of principle with us to maintain a conservative

ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity — sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

Finally, while we stay abreast of change, we never neglect the basics. These include our traditional discreet, personal service, closely adapted to individual needs and goals.

TDB: an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland. Or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Chiasso, 091/44 87 83.

TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$99 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

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Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98 rue du Rhône.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains a Bit Before G-7 Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar post-noon gains Friday against key currencies in slow trading and of the meeting this week of the Group of Seven industrial democracies. The dollar rose to 1.8210 Deutsche marks from 1.8172 at Thursday's close, to 143.55 yen from 143.35, to 6.072 Swiss francs from 6.060, and to 1.5110 Swiss francs from 1.5070.

The U.S. currency was steady against the British pound, which edged unchanged at \$1.6425. On Thursday, dollar trading in New York was affected by a rumor that Japan may tighten its credit lines. On Friday, Toyoo Gyohzen, Japan's vice minister for international affairs, said in Washington, D.C., that the possibility of tighter credit in Japan would be left to our central bankers.

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Douglas Madison, a Bank of America corporate trader, said that participants were waiting to see if the weekend monetary conference would produce any news to move the market.

He predicted, however, that the settings would produce "few surprises." He said participants would likely "reaffirm last February's Louvre Accord and engage in a bit of back-slapping for having managed to keep the dollar reasonably stable throughout 1987." "From time to time throughout the day there were market rumors at the conference participants said ask for a lowering of the dollar's trading target range," Mr. Madison said. "But I can't imagine anything other — that would be an indication for the market to sell."

Dealers in New York reported

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8210	+0.0038
Swiss franc	6.0720	+0.0120
Japanese yen	143.55	+0.20
British pound	1.6425	0.0000
French franc	6.5500	+0.0000

Source: Reuters

reluctance by customers to sell dollars. "Why run the risk," said Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank. "There will be plenty of time to sell the dollar if nothing comes out."

If the ministers "put out an aggressive statement saying the dollar must hold, we may get a bit of a rally for the dollar," one dealer in Europe said. The ranges for the dollar that financial markets believe were approved in February are 140 to 160 yen and roughly 1.80 to 1.90 DM.

Few expected that finance minis-

Japan Resisting Tighter Money

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Japan is resisting any tightening of monetary conditions, its vice finance minister for international affairs said Friday. Commenting before a speech here, Toyoo Gyohzen said that the Bank of Japan was doing its best to maintain easy monetary conditions. Japan's discount rate is 2.5 percent. He said that there were strong market pressures for higher interest rates, however, including robust economic activity, an increased demand for funds and faster growth in the money supply.

Mr. Gyohzen said one of the upward pressures on Japanese rates was the recent increase in the U.S. discount rate to 6 percent from 5.5 percent.

Reports of the Bank of Japan's policy shift were carried by the electronic news wire service of Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a widely read and highly credible Japanese business newspaper.

The reports came just before meetings in Washington of the International Monetary Fund and the Group of Seven industrial democracies. An adjustment in Japanese rates could be contentious because American officials have been advocating for the last two years that Japan and West Germany adopt more stimulative monetary and fiscal policies.

The hope of U.S. officials has been that faster growth in those two nations would increase the demand there for domestic and American products, helping to reduce the American trade deficit. But recent developments suggest

U.S. Bond Prices Hurt by Talk of Higher Japanese Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. government bonds remained under pressure Friday on expectations that interest rates would rise in major industrialized countries to forestall future inflation, dealers said. On Thursday, prices of the benchmark 3.875 percent 30-year U.S. Treasury bond fell more than 1.25 points, or \$12.50 for every \$1,000 face amount, on reports that the Bank of Japan had decided to tighten monetary policy and encourage higher short-term interest rates.

This sent the 30-year bond down to 92, to yield 9.70 percent. Short-covering sent prices as high as 92 10/32 around the opening on Friday, but the bond later eased to close only slightly higher at 92 8/32 and yield 9.67 percent.

Dealers said the potential for higher Japanese rates was still hanging over the market on Friday.

DOLLAR: G-7 Support Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

ting, coinciding with the IMF-World Bank gathering, is inopportune for making agreements.

The seven countries are also still trying to fulfill commitments they made in Paris. These include U.S. pledges of lower budget deficits, West German promises of tax cuts on Jan. 1, 1988, to accelerate economic growth, and similar commitments by the Japanese.

The actions pledged are intended to correct such strains on the world economy as the U.S. trade deficit and the trade surpluses of Japan and West Germany, and ultimately to deliver a stable dollar.

"The time to have new undertakings is when A, you need them and B, when it is likely you can get them," the senior Reagan administration official said.

"In terms of A, many — we included — would argue we're not really there. We still have very good stability resulting from the Louvre."

"The B question, when you can

get them — we're clearly not there at this meeting," he added. "We're still performing on our promises, and we can't go to Germany and Japan and say, 'More stimulus, boys!'"

In the case of the United States, Mr. Baker has promised not only a large reduction in the federal budget deficit this year, which the industrial countries desire because the deficit contributes to imbalances in the world economy, but further reductions as well.

But Mr. Baker will not be able to confidently predict a lower 1988 deficit until the president decides whether to sign Congress's revised Gramm-Rudman-Hollings proposal, reducing next year's deficit by \$23 billion.

"You have a holding pattern," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, a former chief economist in the Reagan administration's budget office who is now an official at Bear, Stearns & Co. "People want a better feel for the numbers. It's unwise to act in an aggressive manner now."

West German officials will be under scrutiny during the meeting because their economy's recent recession during the winter and its modest improvement since seem to invalidate their assurances of faster growth. But the nation's partners do not appear inclined to harp on that issue now.

"In private, sure," a senior French official said. "In public, I doubt it."

A stable dollar, then, is the overriding objective of these countries now. The exchange rates they set under the reference zone arrangement have never been officially disclosed. But financial analysts assume that the ranges are 1.80 to 1.90 DM and 140 to 150 yen to the dollar.

The currencies have been through some turmoil since the Louvre meeting. But the mark, which traded at about 1.82 Friday, was only about 0.25 percent below its level just before the Paris conference. The yen, at about 143.7 Friday, had declined about 6 percent.

Kaufman Sees Higher Bond Yields

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Henry Kaufman, managing director of Salomon Brothers Inc., said the U.S. economy will grow briskly in the coming months, pushing U.S. government bond yields as much as a full percentage point higher to 10.50 percent by mid-1988.

In an interview, Mr. Kaufman, one of Wall Street's most influential economists, also said that the dollar will fall against other major currencies by about 10 percent in the next six months to below 130 yen and 1.70 Deutsche marks. It is currently trading around 1.82 DM and 144 yen, near the levels in February when leading industrial nations agreed to stabilize exchange rates.

Mr. Kaufman said he saw no reason to change the forecast he made in July that U.S. gross national product will grow by 3.2 percent over the year ending June 1988, partly because of rising net exports. But as demands on domestic economic resources rise, he said, so will interest rates.

The 30-year Treasury bond yield, at 9.67 Friday, was likely to climb to 10 percent by the end of the year and may reach 10.50 percent by the middle of 1988, he said in the interview, on Wednesday.

Euro-Commercial Paper

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reluctance by customers to sell dollars. "Why run the risk," said Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank. "There will be plenty of time to sell the dollar if nothing comes out."

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ters and central bankers gathering for the International Monetary Fund/World Bank annual meetings will agree on new approaches to cut the trade imbalances which strain the global economy and cause turmoil in financial markets.

In London, the dollar closed largely steady at 1.8208 Deutsche marks, from 1.8205 on Thursday; at 143.70 yen, after 143.75; at 1.5115 Swiss francs after 1.5100 and unchanged at 6.0700 French francs.

Worries about trade have set the tone for markets. The dollar has been weak since news of the \$15.7 billion U.S. trade deficit for June. Two weeks ago, a record \$16.47 billion monthly trade deficit was reported for July.

British financial markets slumped Thursday after the government reported a current account deficit of \$299 million (£13.3 billion) for August.

that the Japanese authorities believe that the threat to their economy from inflation is of more concern than the American trade deficit.

The Japanese inflation rate last year was zero, but consumer prices have been edging higher. Consumer prices rose a monthly 0.1 percent in August, and 0.4 percent from a year earlier. Bank of Japan officials are also worried that rapid money supply growth — at a rate of 10 percent in recent months — could spur inflation.

Economists noted that earlier efforts by Japanese officials to encourage economic growth through stimulating domestic demand seem to be bearing fruit. The Japanese housing market is in the midst of a boom, with housing starts rising at an annual rate of more than 25 percent from April through July.

(NTT, Reuters)

Friday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
ABC	10.12	+0.01
DEF	15.45	-0.02
GHI	20.30	+0.05
JKL	25.67	-0.03
MNO	30.10	+0.01
PQR	35.20	-0.01
STU	40.50	+0.02
VWX	45.80	-0.04
YZA	50.10	+0.01
BCD	55.30	-0.02
EFG	60.40	+0.03
HIJ	65.70	-0.01
KLM	70.20	+0.02
NOP	75.50	-0.03
QRS	80.10	+0.01
TUV	85.40	-0.02
WXY	90.60	+0.04
XZA	95.80	-0.01
YAB	100.10	+0.02
ZAC	105.30	-0.03
ABD	110.50	+0.01
BCE	115.70	-0.02
ACD	120.90	+0.03
BCD	125.10	-0.01
CDE	130.30	+0.02
DEF	135.50	-0.03
DEF	140.70	+0.01
GHI	145.90	-0.02
GHI	150.10	+0.03
HIJ	155.30	-0.01
HIJ	160.50	+0.02
JKL	165.70	-0.03
JKL	170.90	+0.01
KLM	175.10	-0.02
KLM	180.30	+0.03
LMN	185.50	-0.01
LMN	190.70	+0.02
MNO	195.90	-0.03
MNO	200.10	+0.01
NOP	205.30	-0.02
NOP	210.50	+0.03
OPQ	215.70	-0.01
OPQ	220.90	+0.02
PQR	225.10	-0.03
PQR	230.30	+0.01
QRS	235.50	-0.02
QRS	240.70	+0.03
RST	245.90	-0.01
RST	250.10	+0.02
STU	255.30	-0.03
STU	260.50	+0.01
TUV	265.70	-0.02
TUV	270.90	+0.03
UVW	275.10	-0.01
UVW	280.30	+0.02
VWX	285.50	-0.03
VWX	290.70	+0.01
WXY	295.90	-0.02
WXY	300.10	+0.03
XZA	305.30	-0.01
XZA	310.50	+0.02
YZA	315.70	-0.03
YZA	320.90	+0.01
ZAB	325.10	-0.02
ZAB	330.30	+0.03
ABC	335.50	-0.01
ABC	340.70	+0.02
DEF	345.90	-0.03
DEF	350.10	+0.01
GHI	355.30	-0.02
GHI	360.50	+0.03
JKL	365.70	-0.01
JKL	370.90	+0.02
MNO	375.10	-0.03
MNO	380.30	+0.01
PQR	385.50	-0.02
PQR	390.70	+0.03
QRS	395.90	-0.01
QRS	400.10	+0.02
STU	405.30	-0.03
STU	410.50	+0.01
TUV	415.70	-0.02
TUV	420.90	+0.03
UVW	425.10	-0.01
UVW	430.30	+0.02
VWX	435.50	-0.03
VWX	440.70	+0.01
WXY	445.90	-0.02
WXY	450.10	+0.03
XZA	455.30	-0.01
XZA	460.50	+0.02
YZA	465.70	-0.03
YZA	470.90	+0.01
ZAB	475.10	-0.02
ZAB	480.30	+0.03
ABC	485.50	-0.01
ABC	490.70	+0.02
DEF	495.90	-0.03
DEF	500.10	+0.01
GHI	505.30	-0.02
GHI	510.50	+0.03
JKL	515.70	-0.01
JKL	520.90	+0.02
MNO	525.10	-0.03
MNO	530.30	+0.01
PQR	535.50	-0.02
PQR	540.70	+0.03
QRS	545.90	-0.01
QRS	550.10	+0.02
STU	555.30	-0.03
STU	560.50	+0.01
TUV	565.70	-0.02
TUV	570.90	+0.03
UVW	575.10	-0.01
UVW	580.30	+0.02
VWX	585.50	-0.03
VWX	590.70	+0.01
WXY	595.90	-0.02
WXY	600.10	+0.03
XZA	605.30	-0.01
XZA	610.50	+0.02
YZA	615.70	-0.03
YZA	620.90	+0.01
ZAB	625.10	-0.02
ZAB	630.30	+0.03
ABC	635.50	-0.01
ABC	640.70	+0.02
DEF	645.90	-0.03
DEF	650.10	+0.01
GHI	655.30	-0.02
GHI	660.50	+0.03
JKL	665.70	-0.01
JKL	670.90	+0.02
MNO	675.10	-0.03
MNO	680.30	+0.01
PQR	685.50	-0.02
PQR	690.70	+0.03
QRS	695.90	-0.01
QRS	700.10	+0.02
STU	705.30	-0.03
STU	710.50	+0.01
TUV	715.70	-0.02
TUV	720.90	+0.03
UVW	725.10	-0.01
UVW	730.30	+0.02
VWX	735.50	-0.03
VWX	740.70	+0.01
WXY	745.90	-0.02
WXY	750.10	+0.03
XZA	755.30	-0.01
XZA	760.50	+0.02
YZA	765.70	-0.03
YZA	770.90	+0.01
ZAB	775.10	-0.02
ZAB	780.30	+0.03
ABC	785.50	-0.01
ABC	790.70	+0.02
DEF	795.90	-0.03
DEF	800.10	+0.01
GHI	805.30	-0.02
GHI	810.50	+0.03
JKL	815.70	-0.01
JKL	820.90	+0.02
MNO	825.10	-0.03
MNO	830.30	+0.01
PQR	835.50	-0.02
PQR	840.70	+0.03
QRS	845.90	-0.01
QRS	850.10	+0.02
STU	855.30	-0.03
STU	860.50	+0.01
TUV	865.70	-0.02
TUV	870.90	+0.03
UVW	875.10	-0.01
UVW	880.30	+0.02
VWX	885.50	-0.03
VWX	890.70	+0.01
WXY	895.90	-0.02
WXY	900.10	+0.03
XZA	905.30	-0.01
XZA	910.50	+0.02
YZA	915.70	-0.03
YZA	920.90	+0.01
ZAB	925.10	-0.02
ZAB	930.30	+0.03
ABC	935.50	-0.01
ABC	940.70	+0.02
DEF	945.90	-0.03
DEF	950.10	+0.01
GHI	955.30	-0.02
GHI	960.50	+0.03
JKL	965.70	-0.01
JKL	970.90	+0.02
MNO	975.10	-0.03
MNO	980.30	+0.01
PQR	985.50	-0.02
PQR	990.70	+0.03
QRS	995.90	-0.01
QRS	1000.10	+0.02

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reluctance by customers to sell dollars. "Why run the risk," said Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank. "There will be plenty of time to sell the dollar if nothing comes out."

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Worries about trade

Games Called In NFL; Long Strike Seen

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Efforts to end the National Football League players' strike continued Thursday with no significant progress at the bargaining table and no reason to believe the walkout would end soon. In fact, the more tangible fruits of Thursday's labors were sour. Two club executives who were called into the talks to discuss the union's proposal on free agency returned home and, in New York, the league announced that this week-end's games would not be played. They would thus become the first games to be affected by the strike, which began at the conclusion of Monday night's game.

The league said no decision had been made on when, or if, the games could be rescheduled, but that if the strike continued, the following weekend's games would be played with replacement players. With all that, the chief negotiators and their aides remained at the bargaining table trying to narrow some of the many other issues dividing the players and owners.

"We have six to eight weeks ahead of hard bargaining," said Jack Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council. "I feel we could get there on all of them, with the exception of free agency."

By all accounts, free agency remained the central issue in bargaining and the only one discussed in a two-hour meeting that ended at 2 A.M. Thursday — following a 6-hour session that had begun Wednesday afternoon — and in a third session that ended at 1:30 P.M. with the departure of two club presidents, Dan Rooney of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Tex Schramm of the Dallas Cowboys.

Their participation in the bargaining process came about as a result of a meeting Monday in New York between Gene Upshaw, the union's executive director, and the

Donlan, one of the striking Los Angeles Rams, stepped around the glass after a window was broken in a van carrying wide receiver Sam Johnson and others through the picket line.

NFL commissioner, Pete Rozelle. Through Rooney and Schramm, Upshaw and other union officials would have an opportunity in a formal negotiating session to discuss free agency with owners, rather than with paid negotiators. Rooney's family has owned the Steelers from the earliest days of the franchise; Schramm became a minority owner of the Cowboys three years ago.

However, what union negotiators heard from them was apparently no different than what they had heard before from Donlan: The owners will not give the players unrestricted free agency.

"We were here to talk about free agency and we totally exhausted the subject," said Schramm. "Both parties are essentially at the same place they were before."

The union wants a system in which a player could move from one team to another without the first club being entitled to the right of first refusal or compensation from the second club — which is the system in effect now and one the owners want to maintain.

In their discussions Thursday, negotiators from each side had a chance to express an opinion. Donlan said, "There was not a shrinking violet in the room."

There was not a hint of conciliation, either.

Asked if union officials were disappointed at his and Schramm's departure, Rooney said, "I wouldn't say they were very happy."

Dick Berthelsen, a lawyer for the union and one of its negotiators, said the departure would not materially affect negotiations. But, as Rooney had suggested, he did not sound too happy about it, either.

"I guess they are more interested in getting their scabs together than negotiating," Berthelsen said, referring to efforts by NFL clubs to sign and field teams of replacement players. According to the current plan, if the strike were to affect games scheduled for Oct. 4-5, the replacement teams would play.

Marvin Powell of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, the union president, also criticized management for trying to "isolate" the union's bargaining priorities and for "dashing the players' hopes after raising them" by agreeing to have Rooney and Schramm at the table.

"Any thoughts that it would be a one week, two-week or a three-week strike is probably wishful thinking, or someone is being misled," said Schramm.

The last NFL strike, in 1982, lasted 57 days and wiped out seven weeks of the season.

Picket Line Confrontations Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — As talks to end the NFL strike instead slowly ended hopes for a quiet settlement in the four-day-old walkout, confrontations on the picket lines did not improve, either, as players again hurled eggs and other objects and smashed windows of vehicles carrying their replacements to work sites.

In Anaheim, California, a Los Angeles Rams offensive lineman, Robert Cox, put his fist through a window of a van carrying replacements and defensive end Doug Reed pelted the van with eggs, shouting, "Go home, strikebreakers."

In Indianapolis, quarterback Gary Hogeboom defied the union, as he said he would, and arrived for practice as striking Colts threw eggs at a bus.

Then Friday morning, a busload of replacement players had a heated confrontation with striking players and some 100 supporting AFL-CIO picketers. The picketers on the bus windows, banged their signs on its side and tried to block its progress. Bus driver Harold Williams, 63, said two windows were broken and a side mirror was torn off.

About an hour earlier, one picket was almost run over by a car that slowed very little when it encountered the picket line stretched across the team's driveway.

Offensive tackle Bill Leach rejoined the New Orleans Saints on Thursday and at the New York Jets' camp in Hempstead, New York, striking players concealed about five dozen eggs in a baby carriage and threw them at replacements.

Among those pelted was defensive end Mark Gastman, who chose Wednesday to cross the picket line. Gastman said he was doing so because of loyalty to the team and because he had a number of obligations, mainly to his estranged wife and daughter. But Mrs. Gastman said in a television interview: "His concern for my alimony payment is sudden because we've gone months without any."

In Irving, Texas, the Dallas Cowboys' player representation, Doug Coats, said the strikebreakers who included veterans Randy White and Don Snarek, "have been getting off easy down here" but that that would end.

White said that when the veter-

ans return, "if they feel like I let them down and if they don't want me to be their defensive captain, they can elect another one."

"I'm not here to win a popularity contest. If guys don't like me for what I did, that's just the way it's going to be."

He passed through the pickets practically unnoticed late Thursday compared to the free agents' bus, which was splattered with eggs. But earlier, running back Tony Dorsett called White "Captain Snob" and linebacker Jeff Rohrer said "I can forgive, but I'll never forget."

All the defections were not from ranks of the strikers. In San Diego, former New York Giants defensive back Elvis Patterson, recruited as a replacement by the Chargers, stopped practicing and joined the picket line.

In Kansas City, Missouri, tight end Paul Coffman and linebacker Dino Hackett of the Chiefs apologized for waving shoguns on the picket line Wednesday. "We thought it would be funny," Coffman said. "And to the people who were here and know us, it was. But we used poor judgment."

The Washington Redskins' camp in Herndon, Virginia, also was quiet. Wednesday, two windows had been smashed on a bus carrying replacements, but the team obtained a temporary court injunction prohibiting strikers from stopping those trying to cross the picket line.

Uniformed police kept order Thursday at the Houston Oilers' training camp, where on Wednesday the non-union players were pelted by eggs and a rock as they reported for practice. (AP, LAT, UPI)

SPORTS

Blue Jays Beat Tigers, Lose Fernandez; Cardinals Rally in 9th as Mets Fall Short

9th Innings in 2 Games Result in 3½-Game Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — The National League's East Division race may have been decided in a 20-minute span Thursday night.

With the first-place St. Louis Cardinals on the second-place New York Mets simultaneously trailing in the ninth inning, each rallied to lead the bases. But the Cardinals came away with a 3-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates while in New York the Mets lost, 5-4, to the Montreal Expos.

That put the Cardinals 3½ games ahead of the Mets. The Expos remained four games out.

"That was a big turn of events in about 20 minutes," said the Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog. "The Mets were threatening and we were getting beat. But our big Mac attack came through. It was another breath-taking adventure."

Dan Driessen opened the Cardinals' ninth with a ground single to right off Jeff Robinson. After Willie McGee singled off the glove of second baseman Jose Lind to move pinch runner Curt Ford to third, Jim Cost came on in relief.

But Ford grounded into left, scoring Ford and sending McGee to third. John Morris was walked intentionally, and rookie Lance Johnson grounded sharply to third baseman Darnell Coles, who dove to field the ball and tagged third for one out. But, still on the ground, he could not make a play at home as McGee scored easily.

In New York, Randy St. Claire, the Expos' third reliever of the ninth inning, held the Mets to just one run when he got Gary Carter to ground out to end that game.

"Losing our game was disheartening," said Tim Lincecum, who had four hits. "Then when we get into the dressing room, and found that the Cardinals had won, that score had a dramatic change. We can't lose much more and we can't split many more series."

After Toulis singled in Mookie Wilson with one out to make it 5-4, Bob McClure struck out Keith Hernandez, then walked Darryl Strawberry on four pitches and St. Claire relieved. Kevin McReynolds walked to load the bases, but Carter grounded into a force at third.

"I'm frustrated, but I tried as hard as I could," Carter said.

Andres Galarraga's two-run homer, a mammoth shot that capped a three-run fifth, had given Montreal a 4-1 lead and was enough for Dennis Martinez to post his fourth straight victory over the Mets. He held them to five hits over five innings in outpitching Rick Aguilera, who had won his previous seven starts dating to May 20.

Rade 5, Padres 4: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell homered and Barry Larkin doubled in the winning run against San Diego, whose rookie



Tony Fernandez, sent flying by the sliding Bill Madlock, landed on his elbow and fractured it in the third inning.

catcher, Benito Santiago, singled to extend his hitting streak to a club-record 26 games and tied the modern major-league mark for rookies set by Guy Carwright of the Chicago White Sox in 1943. The all-time rookie streak was set in 1899 by James Williams, who hit in 27 games for Pittsburgh.

Phillies 3, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Darren Daulton, leading off the 11th inning, hit a home run for Philadelphia.

Braves 3, Astros 7: In Atlanta, Dale Murphy capped a four-for-four game by singling in the winning run against Houston with two out in the ninth. Murphy also hit his 42nd homer and drove in four runs.

(UPI, AP)

All-Star's Elbow Broken By Slide in 4-3 Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays took a 1½-game lead Thursday night in the American League's East Division race with a 4-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the opener of a four-game series, and the first of seven games between the teams during the last 11 days of the regular season.

But the Blue Jays lost Tony Fernandez, their all-star shortstop and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

offensive catalyst, for the season after a hard — some said illegal — slide by the Tigers' Bill Madlock fractured Fernandez's elbow.

The play took place in the third inning, when Madlock led off with a single. Kirk Gibson had hit a soft grounder to second baseman Nelson Lirio, who flipped the ball to Fernandez crossing the bag. The shortstop got off a futile throw just before Madlock crashed into his knees with a shoulder block.

Fernandez's elbow came down on a wooden boarder that separates the artificial turf from the dirt sliding area at Exhibition Stadium. The game was delayed for six minutes while Fernandez was examined on the field, then he was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where during surgery his elbow was wired back together.

A crowd of 42,436 booed as Madlock left the field and again when the replay was shown on the scoreboard. Jim McKean, chief of the umpiring crew, phoned the press box with orders to stop showing the replay.

Second-base umpire Tim McClelland, who could have called an automatic double play, said later that he thought Madlock had slid legally.

"I can't believe anyone would question it," Madlock said of the slide. "I always thought you raised ball if a runner came in with his spikes high, but that it's part of the game when you try to break up a double play with a slide like that. Maybe we should go down there and kiss 'em next time."

Madlock, whose chest was bruised by Fernandez's knees, left for a pinch hitter in the fifth inning and was unsure if he would be able to play Friday night.

"I can understand Jimmy Williams being upset," Madlock said of the Blue Jays' manager, who called the slide illegal. "Fernandez is a big part of that team, but it was a first thing. I feel badly that he was hurt, but what can I do. I was only trying to break up the double play and get us an extra out. As it was, we got the extra out and two runs because of it."

The AL's premier defensive shortstop, Fernandez had a .322 average and 67 runs batted in. Replacement Manny Lee is hitting .279 with 6 RBI in 86 at-bats.

"It was a super slide," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson, who added that "I expect my players to slide hard whether we're playing Toronto for the pennant or Baltimore for fun."

The Tigers, who left the bases loaded in the first inning, went on to score twice in the third on an RBI single by Larry Herndon and a wild pitch by Mike Flanagan.

The Blue Jays then struck for four runs in the bottom of third against Jack Morris. Ernie Whit singled in two runs, Rance Mullins doubled in one and Morris threw his AL record-tying 22nd wild pitch, enabling Whit to score.

Lee, who replaced Fernandez, helped preserve Toronto's lead in the seventh. After the Tigers made it 4-3 on Alan Trammell's single, Lee ran to his right and leaped to catch a line drive by Herndon, ending the inning with the tying run in scoring position.

Twice 4, Rangers 6: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola held Texas to three hits for eight innings, striking out 10, while the Twins won their sixth straight and closed in on their first division title since 1970.

Charlie Hough gave up six hits in his 12th complete game, but one was Greg Gagne's third major league inside-the-park homer, a soft liner with a man on that skipped under the glove of charging center fielder Bob Brower.

White Sox 4, Athletics 2: In Oakland, California, Fieldt Bannister pitched a five-hitter for Chicago, although in the home ninth Mark McGwire hit his 47th homer, tying Toronto's George Bell for the major league lead after striking out his previous three at-bats.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 6: In Milwaukee, Mike Felder singled in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth after Boston's Wade Boggs, the AL's leading hitter, in his only pinch-hitting appearance this season, grounded out in the top of the inning with runners on first and second and two out. (LAT, AP)

But the Betting Goes On, Mate

The Associated Press

RENO, Nevada — Bettors facing a bleak weekend without the National Football League can wager on a Down Under version of the Super Bowl.

Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book posted Thursday its first line on Australian Rules Football to "help fill that awful void," said Terry Cox, assistant sports book manager.

Harrah's listed the Carlton Blues, 18-4, as six-point favorites Saturday over the Hawthorn Hawks, 17-5, in a rematch of last year's Victorian Football League grand national final.

Cox said the idea of posting odds on the game came partly as an effort to find an alternative to NFL betting during the strike and partly because the hotel-casino's general manager, Ron Jeffery, is from Australia and is "quite interested in getting something going on it."

Cox added that he was surprised to learn that British bookies don't post odds on Australian football.

"I've always heard that they book anything life that they can," he said. "Maybe we'll find out why they don't do it."

Ryder Cup: A Dominion at Stake

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, a dozen U.S. golf pros will play for nothing. Yet they may care more about rescuing the Ryder Cup from the cursed hands of the Europeans than they have about winning any other tournament this year.

All summer, millionaires like Ray Floyd and Fuzzy Zoeller have muttered about playing better so they'd make the Ryder Cup team and atone for the awful things they did to lose it in 1985. About three seconds after he won the PGA title, Larry Nelson said, "Great. This means Larry Wadkins and I can team up again in Ryder Cup. You know, we're 9-0 against 'em."

All season, Jack Nicklaus murmured about "this team" and whether the better sort of people were going to be wearing U.S. colors around Muirfield Village in Dublin, Ohio, the last weekend in September. As nonplaying captain, he took the matter seriously, indeed. To get treasured at The Belfry in England in 1985 and lose the biennial match for only the second time since 1933 was bad enough. But to lose on home soil, something that had never happened, and at his club, too, is a fate Nicklaus finds unthinkable.

It's often said that the Ryder



U.S. captain Jack Nicklaus, left, discussed strategy with team member Tom Kite during a practice round Thursday.

Cup is like the American Cup: Nobody cared about it until it was won. From 1933 until 1985, the U.S. record was 19-0-1. And the tie, in 1969, occurred when Nicklaus, in a display of sportsmanship so generous that Sam Snead berated him, conceded a three-foot putt on the last green with the match at stake.

But U.S. golfers may care even more passionately about their cup than U.S. yachtsmen because the European and Far Eastern tours are a huge economic threat to the U.S. golf empire. You only get to be worth \$400 million, like Nicklaus, if you are the king of the undisputed big league of your sport.

There'll be a lot of patriotic gab at Muirfield, some of it genuine. But the U.S. team also knows it is playing for its preeminently held international prestige — and the millions of dollars of ancillary contracts linked to U.S. golf.

And this is a dead even match. Europe barely lost, 14½-13½ in 1983 at Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, when Wadkins hit a full wedge to a foot of the final hole to tie his match. At The Belfry, with fans heckling Zoeller, Floyd and Craig Stadler into what some called choices, the U.S. lost badly, 16½ to 11½.

When grumbles began to gut golf, they focus on the inherent weaknesses in the PGA Tour version of the game: There's no man-against-man or team-against-team competition, no variety. But in the Ryder Cup it's not every man for himself. On Sunday, there are

12 match play showdowns, for a point apiece. On Friday and Saturday morning, each captain sends out four two-man teams to play "four-somes"; each team has one ball and the men alternate shots, setting up a partner's strength and avoiding disaster. On Friday and Saturday afternoons, the captains name four two-man teams for "fourballs." Each man plays his own ball and low man wins the hole for his team. This calls for hell-bent, make-a-birdie strategy.

Nicklaus and Tony Jacklin, the European captain, will have to decide which men to pair in four-somes and fourballs. Then, on Sunday, they will have to array the troops, Nos. 1 to 12.

Blind consistency isn't always rewarded in such a colorful format. This is pro golf's one week for clubhouse high jinks and team brawls. "Nicklaus has admitted that he's set up his course 'fast and firm' to favor his team. He has noted to the good people of the Columbus area that British fans have been rude. He has underlined how adversely an defeat would effect the image of American golf."

To know how much this Ryder Cup means to American golf, you only have to know how much it means to Nicklaus. He was captain once before, in the 1983 victory. What did he do after Wadkins' wedge shot for birdie?

"It's true," he has been quoted as saying. "I did kiss the spot where he played the shot."

Europeans Rally for 2-2 Tie

The Associated Press

DUBLIN, Ohio — Nick Faldo and Ian Woosnam, four down at the top Friday morning, rallied for a European victory that salvaged a 2-2 tie with the United States.

Faldo and Woosnam won six of the last nine holes for a 2-up defeat of Lanny Wadkins and Larry Mize.

The Europeans also got a 1-up victory from Seve Ballesteros and José María Olazábal over Larry Nelson and Payne Stewart. The U.S. points came on a 4 and 2 victory by Curtis Strange and Tom Kite over Sam Torrance and Howard Clark, and a 2 and 1 triumph by Hal Sutton and Dan Pohl over Ken Brown and Bernhard Langer.

The tournament began when Faldo hit a three-iron shot to five feet (1.5 meters) on the 10th hole and Woosnam made the birdie putt. Wadkins hit into a bunker and bogeyed No. 12, then drove into a creek,

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's and Thursday's Linescores

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
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